

THE North-China Herald AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 20th October, Mrs. KESWICK of a son.
At Shanghai, on the 19th inst., the wife of Dr. LITTLE of a son.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 19th instant, JAMES JEFFREY, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

LATEST DATES.

England (tel.)	Oct. 4	Hankow	Oct. 20
San Francisco	Sept. 1	Yokohama	" 8
Hongkong	Oct. 15	Nagasaki	" 15
Tientsin	" 14	Foochow	" 11

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong, July 21 Received via Marseilles
Shanghai, " 14 Sept. 5th.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1870.		1869.	
	Night.	Day.	Night.	Day.
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Oct. 18	55	73	65	76
" 19	56	74	67	72
" 20	56	72	53	65
" 21	58	74	...	...
" 22	59	74	48	63
" 23	61	80	49	63
" 24	67	81	50	63

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE. (WOOSUNG.)

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Water on Bar.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
1870.	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>ft. in.</i>					
Oct. 16 L.W.	11.06	14.08	N. N. E.	c	30.28	68	
" 16 H.W.	4.12	21.09	N. by E.	b	30.26	67	
" 17 L.W.	11.34	14.07	N. N. E.	1	30.20	69	
" 17 H.W.	4.58	20.06	East	b	30.16	68	
" 18 H.W.	5.38	17.10	W. by S.	f	30.12	52	
" 18 L.W.	11.47	14.11	W. by N.	1	30.10	73	
" 19 H.W.	7.05	17.09	N. E.	1	30.16	57	
" 19 L.W.	0.56	17.03		3	30.20	71	
" 20 H.W.	9.16	17.11	E. by S.	1	30.31	68	
" 20 L.W.	3.37	15.00	East	b	30.26	68	
" 21 L.W.	5.35	14.05	S. E. by S.	b	30.24	58	
" 21 H.W.	10.42	19.06	S. S. E.	b	30.22	72	
" 22 L.W.	6.40	13.04	S. E.	1	30.21	66	
" 22 H.W.	11.27	20.08	East	c	30.20	74	

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12.) I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, OCT. 25, 1870.

At last the long wished for termination of the Chinese embassy has come; and an institution that, in our opinion, was the means of disseminating distorted conceptions of the position in China and the policy to be pursued by foreign Governments, has ceased to exist. One feels a sort of relief at its return, notwithstanding the knowledge that for two years—that is, all the time it has been on the continent of Europe since leaving England—it has been in a moribund condition. It is true that Mr. Burlingame wrote a letter explaining how, with the President, Clarendon, Napoleon, and Bismark on his side, he could defy the China communities; but if we subtract the audacity of genius and enthusiasm from this statement, and fall back upon things as they are, we find that neither Napoleon nor Bismark was enojed by the Professor of ornate jargon, any more than were the foreign residents themselves. Mr. Burlingame went forth with all the platitudes on his tongue, regarding the "superior man;" but in his wanderings on the continent of Europe, in hopes of charming the enemy by the mellifluous tones of his lute, he failed in achieving success.

Still, although for nearly two years the Mission has accomplished nothing, so long as it did exist there was within it a capacity for evil. Its removal from

our sight, besides, withdraws a source of considerable irritation; and we feel as if now there is some hope of England and the United States returning to wiser counsels than those that have lately prevailed. It is unnecessary for us to sum up the results of the Mission, but the probable effect of the return of the associate Envoys to Peking is a question of some importance. These two personages have been abroad for nearly three years, and during that period they must have derived some very powerful impressions as to the differences between China and the West. It was to be expected that what would strike them most would be the palpable appliances of our civilization—such as our means of locomotion, our large organized industries, and our physical development generally. They have travelled by steamer and by railway, and have themselves been able to note speed, power and comfort; they have visited vast manufactories, and have witnessed agencies at work such as bewilder the unaccustomed eye, and have seen such rapid results of labour as would be totally incredible to the denizen of the Middle Kingdom. They have traversed the leading cities of Europe, and seen the massiveness, the magnificence, and the well-appointed order that reigns in them. When we compare all those evidences of power with the meagre appliances and wretched cities of China, we draw prompt and irresistible conclusions; and it is impossible to believe that these Chinese have not, in spite of their strong prejudices, also made up their minds as to the vast superiority of our material power and our command over nature. If, then, these two Chinese are, as we doubt not, convinced of their inferiority in things material, the question next arises as to how far, on their arrival at Peking, they can, without injury to themselves, enforce such views. The main object of the Mission was to stave off further concessions, and their explanations of success in this direction will be eagerly sought for and most readily granted. But we fear that expressions of opinion as to Chinese inferiority will be so unpalatable at Peking, that the Envoys will not dare to report, faithfully, on this phase of their experience. The good they may do will, therefore, be confined almost entirely to what

they may be able to effect in their private capacity; and probably Prince Kung and Wensiang may feel a strong desire to be accurately informed, in order that they may be better able to shape the foreign policy of the Empire. We cannot expect that such damaging revelations as the Envoys could make will be listened to amongst the officials generally, but, however it may be with Mandarins who have no concern with foreigners, it is clear that the head of the Foreign Office will not fail to know something of the truth. The suppression of valuable information being therefore inevitable, the effect likely to be produced by the return of the Envoys to Peking will be very small indeed, so far as the introduction of material appliances is concerned.

The less palpable evidences of our superiority, such as our intellectual achievements in literature, art and science, our entire legal system, the predominance of justice and the absence of corruption, our fiscal system, representative government and the immense importance of a free press, all this and many other admirable developments from chaos must have, in great measure, remained uncomprehended by the Envoys. In no way would they come into direct contact with these institutions, so as to feel the superiority, for instance, of our law to theirs, as they would be able to estimate the difference between a Railway train and a wheel-barrow. In means of locomotion they themselves participated, and they were competent to draw comparisons as to speed, cost and comfort; but what could they possibly make of a free press, or what superiority could they see in tribunals free from corruption, when their past life in all probability has been, and their future career most likely will be, bound up in a system of which the profits of corruption form the highest reward. As to our literature art and science, what need can the superior man have of such trifling vanities, who has inherited the glorious traditions of Yaou and Shun? On most of these questions all that they can know must have been given to them authoritatively, that is without personal participation or the means of individual judgment; and, authority against authority, they will prefer that of their own great men, as it will be difficult for them to believe that, after four thousand years of national existence, they can be inferior in everything to nations, many of whom were living in the woods little more than a thousand years ago. So that, apart altogether from the misfortunes that have arisen directly out of the Mission, through misconceptions in the West and misinterpretation at Peking, we have not very much to hope for as the result of the undertaking. If the two native Envoys were expected faithfully to tell

the whole truth, to report on all that they saw or inferred with fidelity, then we might look for some valuable fruits to accrue from the Mission. But the power of tradition is still stronger than any modern influence; and human nature, Chinese included, is still in too backward a state for instances of uncompromising defiance of public prejudices, to be anything but the rare acts of exceptionally courageous men. In this latter category we fear the two Envoys are not to be included, and therefore we can only expect a very slender influence to be exerted by them. At the same time, we must not leave out of sight the probability of a crisis in which dire necessity on the part of the high authorities might be their opportunity; and at least so far as material development is concerned they must, in their inner hearts be thoroughly convinced of foreign superiority. It is difficult for us to form an opinion as to whether their connection with the Mission will have marked them out for promotion or for degradation, but of this it is probable that information will shortly be forthcoming. There is no doubt they will be looked upon with suspicion amongst officials where there is no public opinion and no press; but we must wait to see the treatment they receive at the hands of their superiors before we can estimate the benefit or injury to their future prospects which connection with the Mission may have entailed.

Summary of News.

When we closed our issue for the home-ward mail of the 28th, the French mail had just arrived, but the telegraphic intelligence was to some extent anticipated by that *via* Kiachta. The English mail of 9th Sept. arrived on the 23rd instant; the Marseilles portion having, it is noticed, passed through France by way of Amiens, Rouen, and Tours. Telegrams are brought up to 3rd Oct., but announce nothing vital. The Prussians seem to have had fighting before Metz and Souissons, in consequence of sorties made from those places, but to have suffered no appreciable check. Strasbourg had fallen; and the heavy siege guns in use before it were being transported to Paris, where, the telegrams inform us, the delay in the Prussian operations is attributable to the absence of siege artillery. Reports from Paris declare the people to be united, quiet and determined; while the Prussians assert that firing has been observed in the streets, and that desertions are so numerous from the Garde Mobile that 200 of these were shot. The French had been falsely informed of Bazaine's escape, with his army, from Metz. MacMahon is still alive, but a prisoner. The number of French prisoners in Germany is stated to be 150,000; and the aggregate of the German invaders in France 700,000.

Wimpfen blames the Emperor for the capitulation at Sedan; but the details of the battle received by the mail, show the situation to have been desperate; and though a false movement may have led to the collision which has had such a fatal result, it is evident no other course was open to the beaten army. Some disturbances at Lyons had been put down. Government under the Republican form seemed to be satisfying the requirements of the time, as far as the disorganised and enfeebled resources of the country permit. The Armistice had failed, and the people were resolved to resist, rather than yield to the demands which, in addition to defeats, they would have to meet. The occupation of Rome by the Italians is being followed by the plebiscite, to test the feeling of the people in favour of incorporation among Victor Emanuel's subjects. An attempt at Republicanism in Italy had been suppressed.

Telegrams to 4th Oct. have just been received via Kiachta, but contain no fresh political news.

The English mail leaves to-morrow, by the P. & O. str. *Norna*.

The following ships have arrived during the fortnight:—*Levi Stevens*, Puget Sound; *Delaware*, *Alonso*, (strs.) Liverpool.

And the departures:—*Eldon* (str.), *Clara*, *Star of China*, *Glenavon*, London; *Dilpusund*, New York.

As we go to press, we hear, per-*Chihli* from Tientsin, that in Shantung a Protestant Chapel has been destroyed; and also another situate between Tientsin and Peking, and three converts killed.

The Honorable W. H. Seward, the eminent coadjutor of the late President Lincoln in the U. S. Cabinet, his nephew Mr. G. F. Seward, U. S. Consul-General in China, and lady, together with Admiral Rodgers and Suite, and a party of ladies, have gone North to visit Tientsin and Peking.

Amongst the arrivals by the French mail last week were Mr. McLeavy Brown, with the Chinese members of the Burlingame Mission, who have since left for Peking; where Mr. McLeavy Brown will resume his place in the British Legation service.

When the French mail steamer *Phase* passed the *Colorado*, at her anchorage at Wonsung, shouts of *vive la Republique* came from the American vessel, and the Band played the Marseillaise; an expression of sympathy which the officers and crew of the *Phase* acknowledged by repeatedly dipping their flag.

The S. V. C. paraded on Wednesday, but owing to a misunderstanding about the hour, and also to the engrossment of a few in preparations for the coming Regatta, there was a poor muster. The Rifles were marched to the Consular Compound, where they were put through an excellent course of manual and company drill.

A Regatta takes place on Wednesday the 26th and Thursday the 27th instant; when there will be an International eight-oar race, races for fours, men-of-war and merchant boats and gigs, and senior and junior sculls. The International Race, which is to take place on the first day of the Regatta, is already attracting a good deal of interest. The following are the present crews, with their approximate weights:—

AMERICAN CREW.

Bow, Wisner.....	9st.	10lbs.
2, Terry.....	9st.	5½lbs.
3, Dumaresq.....	9st.	12lbs.
4, Stephenson.....	14st.	4lbs.
5, Cunningham.....	11st.	10lbs.
6, Hayes.....	11st.	8lbs.
7, Smith.....	12st.	5lbs.
Stroke, Lindsley.....	11st.	2lbs.
Cox, Ashley.....	9st.	4½lbs.

giving them an average weight of 11st. 3½lb.

ENGLISH CREW.

Bow, Clarke.....	10st.	11lbs.
2, Harvie.....	10st.	8lbs.
3, Lewis.....	10st.	12lbs.
4, Dent.....	10st.	9lbs.
5, Glass.....	11st.	6lbs.
6, Bird.....	10st.	12lbs.
7, Morris.....	11st.	11lbs.
Stroke, Little.....	12st.	10lbs.
Cox, Palamounain.....	9st.	2½lbs.

giving this crew an average weight of 11st. 3lbs. The Americans have been rowing together for some time, and the result is evident in their very finished style, but their boat has the appearance of being too much down by the stern, and has not the "life" in her, that she should have with so good-looking a crew. The English boat has only been made up definitely this week, and thus labours under the disadvantage of having two comparatively untrained men. There is first rate material in the boat, and they should make it a hard race. They row generally a quicker stroke than the Americans, but the excellent time and swing of the latter make up for this.

The Cricket match between the members of the Racquet and Fives Court and the Cricket Club was finished on Thursday, and terminated in favour of the allies, who had two wickets to fall.

A snake measuring four feet ten inches, was killed on Friday, in Messrs. Coutts & Co.'s compound, situate in the heart of the Settlement. Two more of nearly equal length have lately been killed in the same neighbourhood.

M. Le Soullier, of the French Circus Company, is rapidly rearing his canvas structure, and the arrangements of the interior are in a forward state. The place is comfortably and substantially galleried. The pole of the tent is, with its flagstaff, 51 feet high.

Messrs. Kohler and Birch gave performances at the Lyceum Theatre, on Friday and Monday, under the title of "Variety Entertainments." The mimetic, descriptive and vocal powers of Mr. Birch, with the surprising command which Mr. Kohler has over a number of instruments, enabled them to carry through their varied programme with great success. Messrs. Kohler and Birch leave for India by this mail.

The Committee of the Gibson Memorial Fund have published a statement of their intromissions. From the amount realised by subscription, £1,098.19.8 has been remitted 1. me, and invested in a Government Annuity on the joint lives of the late Mr. Consul Gibson's mother and sister, which will give them an income of about £70 per annum.

The ship *La Escocesa*, coming to her moorings, on Sunday, let go her anchor above the chow-chow water, in order to swing to the flood tide which, at the time, was running very strong, but the chain fouled and did not pay out sufficiently to stop her

way. The result was that the tide took her right on to the bow of the Police hulk, and she knocked away the hulk's cat head, strained her starboard bow, bending the stock of her spare anchor, and dragged her moorings about 40 yards. The *La Escocesa* has come to Shanghai to replace several spars and yards lost during a severe typhoon, an interesting account of which has been furnished to us and will be found on another page.

We publish, elsewhere, the translation of a document lately issued by the Taotai, on the subject of a supplementary *likin* tax, which will be read with interest. This tax, we are informed, was commenced at the time of the rebellion, in addition to the *likin* tax, for military purposes; but as, though the rebellion has ceased, the Government is still pressed for money, the tax is still continued, and the office which collects it still retains its old name. It seems to exist only in Shanghai, to deal only with imports and exports shipped in foreign bottoms, and in fact to be a special tax on foreign trade. All goods passing from or into the hands of foreigners, besides paying the Foreign Custom's duty and transit dues, have to pay this special military tax.

At NINGPO, Bumble-Beadleism appears to be in the ascendant. A correspondent remarks on the issue of a new order in council from the Customs, requiring members of the out-door staff to salute in military style the indoor officials; and adds that two of the former have already been reprimanded for neglecting to fulfil his order.

Messrs. Gordon Brothers report from HANKOW, under date the 20th instant, that during the interval since their last fortnightly circular "several causes have militated against a large business being done in imports. Accounts of a revolt among the Troops in the immediate vicinity of Seangtam were received early in the fortnight, and had the effect of stopping purchases for that market, while difficulties with Native Bankers interfered with the local trade. By last advices, order had been restored at Seangtam; and as all anxiety about the Banks who transact business with foreigners has passed away, we are sanguine of being able to report an improved demand during the coming fortnight. The Tea market has been barely supplied throughout the fortnight, and arrivals to date, instead of showing an excess upon last year, now exhibit a deficiency of 844,322 lbs. The only teas still to arrive are from the Seangtam district; and the quantity is variously stated to be from 5,000 @ 10,000 chests, to complete the season." The bulk of recent business for Shanghai has been in Seangtam, at about previous rates.

A Hankow correspondent writes:—"The health of the foreign members of the large community which has suffered from the annual flood is good. Insurance Offices may be assured that the physical condition of their clients here scarcely suffers from any ill influence positively engendered by the inundation which makes Hankow peninsular for some weeks or months. The British church has apparently not

suffered from the flood, although such freedom can hardly be insured for it in future years. The missionaries of the London and Wesleyan Societies have arranged to conduct a single service on the Sunday for the present, according to the English ritual. This is economy for certain, but the presence of several families in the community seems to call for the exercise of the *pastoral* office in their midst, as well as the mere preaching function."

A rumour has reached us that the disbanded braves whose presence was causing disturbance in the Seangtam tea district, have murdered several mandarins.

A CHEFOO correspondent writes:—"There was quite an excitement here yesterday (October 16th), over the arrival of a North-German ship from Passiet. She had escaped the French cruisers which are said to have been looking out for her, and are now watching four other N.-German ships lying in Newchwang; these must run the gauntlet soon, or submit to be frozen up for the winter. H. M. *Dwarf* left here for Newchwang on the 10th, having on board Mr. Adkins, who goes to take over charge of the British Consulate, from Mr. King.

We have little to notice from TIENTSIN. It is quite settled that Chunghow is to go to Paris, and the Chinese wish that further negotiations should take place there. This is a course thoroughly consistent with the evasion and procrastination peculiar to Chinese diplomacy, but doubtless the mediator will be received very coolly, perhaps not at all. Chunghow was to start on the 20th instant. Four gunboats are to be kept in the Peiho, a force which Mr. Wade considers sufficient to keep down trouble till the Spring. It is not thought that any of the Ministers will withdraw from Peking during the winter. The Italian Minister has left for Japan, there to remain till Spring, and has appointed M. le Chevalier Vignale Chargé d'Affaires.

By the *Shantung* which arrived on the 20th, we have the news confirmed that the gun-boats are to remain at Tientsin during the winter; and that the proceedings of the Chinese at the Taku Forts are under observation, but of the precise nature of their operations there we are not at present informed.

Mr. D. B. Robertson, H. M.'s Consul at CANTON, has replied to the letter addressed to him lately by the residents there, and which was noticed by us last week. He fully understands and appreciates the motives of the memorialists, but considers their fears somewhat groundless; and he thinks that, as he daily traverses the busiest parts of the city, he would become cognisant of any hostile demonstrations; which, however, he has not been able to perceive, notwithstanding the streets are unusually crowded, owing to the Examinations now going on. On Mr. Robertson's application, the authorities have given assurance of their ability to keep the peace; and he begs that, while nothing will be wanting on his part to afford the residents all the security in his power, they will not give heed too much to the rumors which the Chinese are ever ready to circulate.

Editorial Selections.

THE HOME PRESS ON THE TIENSIN
MASSACRE.

ENGLAND, even under the rule of the doctrinaires, still sometimes awakes to generous sentiments. The feeling of relief with which the fresh treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Belgium was received by all parties, showed how ready, when well directed, she was to maintain her position, while the treaty itself was doubtless looked upon by large masses of the population as in some slight degree a recompense for the undignified course she adopted in similar circumstances with regard to Denmark. It was fortunately in such a state of feeling that the news of the Tientsin massacre arrived, and for the first time we have to note with pleasure that our policy in China has been removed out of the narrow circle of political party. The cold-blooded slaughter of helpless women, in pursuance of a plot long-planned, and carried out with a precision not often exhibited by the Chinese, aroused those feelings of indignation which a more sudden and unpremeditated outbreak might have failed to touch. The curious fact, that these disturbances had been foreseen, and trouble predicted from the course pursued at other places besides Tientsin, had fortunately come to light before details of the horrors perpetrated on the 21st June had arrived; so that the paltry excuse, that they were merely the excesses of an excited mob, could not be urged to account for their perpetration. It is in some degree fortunate that the veil of deception with which the Burlingame Mission had succeeded in shrouding, for the time, the rottenness and ill-faith of the governing powers of China, should have received its first serious rent from within. Its texture was, however, too slight, and the natural instincts of the party within too strong, to allow it much longer to remain effective for concealment. The constrained attitude in which Mr. Burlingame had exhibited his protégés could not be maintained much longer, and the Tientsin massacre, and the plot of which it fortunately was the only serious result, was the natural revulsion of barbarism, after the attempt to put on, for the admiration of the world, the garb of innocence and the demeanour of domesticity.

Under such circumstances, while there is still reason to regret such utterances as those of the *Times*, attributing to the Missionaries at Tientsin and the unfortunate French Consul Fontanier, a share of the blame of the massacre, there is reason to congratulate ourselves that all those false statements have been since scattered to the winds; and that even the Chinese Government, ready as it is to catch at the slightest straw, has had to exculpate, in language not to be misunderstood, the unfortunate victims. Long ere this has been written, abundant evidence, from both Chinese and foreign sources, will have arrived to rebut the false charges so hastily made and eagerly accepted; and the massacre of the 21st of June must stand out in its

hideous nakedness, exposed without palliation to the worst constructions which its present apologists agree, in such a case, it could deserve. The words of the *Standard* newspaper, notwithstanding the strong spirit of party which actuates that journal, cannot but have their effect in such a time. Such sentiments as the following cannot fail to have an effect even on the most unimpassioned; and the general horror expressed at the deed shows that, in such a matter, even in the midst of the terrific strife now raging in Europe, the British public is not always disposed to be impassive. "We are going a long way, as it seems, to try to separate ourselves from an old and true ally. The moment has not yet arrived, perhaps, for even France to exact indemnification for the agony and the injury inflicted on her at Tientsin, the scene of our common triumph; or for England to offer, not her alliance, but, for this is due to France, her brotherhood, when humanity has been so disgraced; but the day is not far off." By such sentiments, the *Standard* has touched the hearts of all those who, against evil report, have tried but tried in vain to arrest the downward course to which Great Britain had pledged herself in China; and, as representing, to the best of our ability, that party, ourselves, we are glad to acknowledge the one touch of nature. Nor are we ill disposed to accept the further conclusions of the article referred to. Like it, we do not desire to make war upon what it justly describes as "such an empire" as China. We do not even call out for vengeance for the past; but on the contrary, after four months of consideration, after calm and dispassionate deliberation, after the examination of witnesses of all shades and parties, we demand, as we demanded at first, as an act of justice to the memory of those who had been maligned with the foulest aspersions, the condign punishment of the instigators of a deed almost unparalleled in human records, for cold-blooded atrocity. Willingly would we extend mercy to the misguided but still savage perpetrators of those deeds; but it is a duty we owe humanity itself, to call out for the adequate punishment of those who, coolly and deliberately, excited the minds of the populace, first by placards, every line of which was known to their authors to be false, and then by false charges and pretended crimes led the popular excitement up to the pitch necessary for the perpetration of the atrocities of the 21st June. Such men as Chang Kwang-tsaou and Lin-chieh may be only ordinary representatives of the mandarins of the Empire; in fact the repugnance of the Government to give them up rather strengthens the belief that, in acting as they have done, they only give expression to the general feelings of their class. Justice and mercy, however, both call equally for their punishment. Justice to the memory of those who were so foully maligned; and mercy in the interests, not only of those who may again be placed in the power of ruffians like those at Tientsin, but of the Mandarins themselves, who, encouraged by the seeming impunity of their confrères, may be led to adopt such a course as

may finally entail the destruction of themselves and their order.

Such we imagine to be the present position, and we are glad to note that such seems to be the opinion of those capable of forming a judgment, at home. When, therefore, we learn that Earl Granville has sent instructions to the British representative, to support the demands of the French, we are justified in the belief that the farce of settlement proposed by the Chinese Government will not be accepted. We are in this matter at least united by a bond akin to brotherhood; we can have no jealousy of placing France in a position of command; as our interests, as well as those of civilization, alike impel us, at the moment of temporary humiliation, to offer that legal aid which we in turn might expect and hope to receive.

We ought not to forget the friendly words which, in our own crusade against Asiatic barbarity during the Indian mutiny, poured on us from all sides. It is once more in our power to strike a blow at the foul Hydra which ever and anon raises one of its hideous heads to astonish the world. We hope that, however delivered, it will be effectual, and that just punishment for the past may be supplemented by proper security for the future.

THE CHINA TRADE.

It is surprising to observe how the foreign residents in China pursue the even tenor of their way, apparently but little affected by the exceptionally unprofitable results of the last year's trade. People have been growing for years at the extremely unsatisfactory condition of business, and have been sighing for the return of what has been called, in a pecuniary sense, the good old times. But these latter persistently refuse to be revived, and in all human probability we shall never see their like again. We daresay that in every other respect than that of money, the good old times, as compared with the present, would fail to survive the comparative estimate that has condemned nearly all the mythical golden ages on which all nations have prided themselves. However, as the money consideration is that which has tempted nearly all of us to seek these shores, we would willingly see the *sycee* age return. But not only have we abandoned all hope of the golden age revisiting us, but we almost begin to despair of the revival of the middle age of small profits and moderate losses, which for a time followed the disasters of 1864-65. Ever since that crisis, business has been becoming more and more unprofitable; and the causes that led to such unfortunate results, have assumed such permanent features as augur ill for the future prosperity of China residents.

With the single exception of Silk, and that only towards the end of last season, we cannot recall any important staple of commerce which has yielded profitable returns during the last year. The losses on second and third crop teas must have been very severe, ranging we presume as high as 30 to 35 per cent; while the later shipments of the fragrant

rubbish denominated "Maloo Mixturo" have been simple ruin; and in consequence of such an article being introduced into the London markets from Shanghai, the quotation for common blackleaf congou has been permanently lowered, to the injury of the tea-shippers. The losses on Woollens and T.-Cloths have been considerable, and Shirtings have only escaped disaster by the smallness of the stock during the whole season. The depreciation in the value of Lead has been something enormous; and so on; through most of the minor articles of import. To a stranger investigating the condition of the last year's business, the conclusion at which he would arrive would be that the business of merchants in China consisted in selling goods at 10 to 20 per cent less than they had paid for them. When we come to foreign speculation on the Shanghai market, the tale is the same. The losses sustained on the spot have been such that everybody is "cleaned out," if we may use a phrase that has been rendered classic by the frequency of the operation which it is used to describe.

Any effective remedy is not to be found for these ills. In these days of abundant and rapid communication, and of credit that is now, and will we fear continue to be, practically inexhaustible, the most that can be hoped for is some mitigation of present misfortunes. The future will be characterized by vigorous competition, which means small profits; and as the world is committed to progress and the fullest development, the struggle for existence is bound to become more and more intensified. The tendency of the times is to abolish all monopolies; and in proportion to the extent to which the China trade was a monopoly, must be the change which it will necessarily have to undergo, in order to conform to the circumstances of the time. In most other parts of the world, solid success is generally the result of life-long labour, and it would seem as if China is destined to be no exception to this rule. For a time yet, the China trade will suffer on account of the reputation which has given it such a high position in England, and which allures numerous stragglers to throw away considerable sums under such respectable auspices. But after years of uninterrupted loss, the amateurs who are flattered by their connection with Mincing Lane, will cease to pay into a bottomless treasury from which nothing ever comes out again. Then China profits and the China trade will be one which will offer some prospect other than the present one of ruin and disaster. The former large profits of merchants have brought about the ruin of the trade; and it is because large profits can never again become frequent or general, that we hope for the speedy re-establishment of the trade on a basis of small profits, which will offer some slender return to capital.

THE SHANGHAI VOLUNTEERS.

The parade of the Shanghai Volunteers on Thursday week, shewed us as well some of the strong as the weak points of the organisation. It would be folly to suppose that, week after week, the

men turned out to their parades unless a well defined *esprit de corps* really existed. The Rifle companies and the Mili-ho-loongs, in this respect, are deserving of all praise. In both cases the proportion of the men enrolled who actually appear at their post is most creditable to the members of the Corps, more especially when it is remembered that the non-effectives borne on the rolls of each of the companies may be told off now with considerable certainty. Of the remainder, it is not too much to say that the average attendance has ranged from 80 to 90 per cent, an average far above that of similar corps at home. In some respects, however, the companies are placed at a disadvantage. It is for instance well known that the principles of drill are undergoing a radical change, and that in a few months the cumbersome impediments of wheels &c., are likely to be done away with. Still, at the present time, wheels are looked upon as one of the first tests of correct and attentive drill. That the Volunteers composing the force should object to great attention being paid to a movement of the sort, under the peculiar circumstances, is but natural. It is, on the other hand, equally difficult for the officers in command, pending the alteration of the system of drill at home, to endanger the existence of the Corps by inattention to the present system; which, whatever its faults, has had the merit of having been founded on and perfected by experience.

If, however, wheels and the precise movements of the old platoon exercise are being simplified, and the end rather than the means of drill made the chief object, it is none the less certain that, with the increased use of weapons of precision and rapidity of loading, the duties of skirmishers are becoming of greater importance than ever. What, in fact, a short time ago was looked upon rather as one of the ornamental appendages of drill, is now becoming one of the arts of warfare. We would wish that the attention of the Shanghai Volunteers would be turned more in this direction. We have noticed for many parades past the inefficiency of the companies in this particular, both in the actual throwing out of the skirmishers and in the ignorance of the bugle calls, without knowledge of which skirmishers can never hope to be proficient. We, as outsiders, would hail, and we are certain the members of the Corps would gladly welcome, a change in this particular. The use of the bayonet, the weapon, we are almost justified in saying, *par excellence* of the British army, we would like to see taught with more determination and animation. The use of the rifle has scarcely been attempted in a practical form. The volleys and independent firing of the companies with blank cartridge has been as good possibly as volunteers can be expected to attain. In both, however, we miss a system of supervision as to sights and aims. The practice of target shooting is perhaps carried out, in lieu of those other exercises, to too great an extent, and seems to carry with it some fallacies. The great object of firing is to judge of the proper elevation of the ball, the question of direction, except for sharp-shooters,

is of secondary importance. To be able to judge distance quickly, and to lodge a ball within a certain horizontal line, is of far more importance than the most finished shooting at an ordinary target. Another and certainly not inferior desideratum is the ability of the various arms in working together; the support of infantry by artillery, the protection of the latter in close quarters by the former, the knowledge of massing each branch so that we may best afford aid to the other; all these are subjects on which much remains to be learnt by the Shanghai Volunteers.

Taking the companies singly we notice many of the ordinary blemishes of volunteer bodies. We would like to see quicker attention in the ranks to the words of command, and less promiscuous conversation. We would not expect, nor do we think it advisable that silence such as is considered essential in a line regiment should reign in the ranks; there are, however, times for conversation as well as times for silence; and we would, when the men are actually engaged, like to see more of the former. In this respect, the influence of the officers might be used with good effect.

Going further, we would like to see the artillery, which in case of trial would be our principle arm, better provided with weapons. The guns they have been using through the courtesy of a resident, have been removed; and they are again dependent on outside aid, for the loan of the Armstrongs with one of which they paraded on Thursday. This is not as it ought to be. We are aware that two howitzers have been ordered from Hongkong, but we look upon them as utterly inadequate, did any real trouble arise. A large sum is required for the battery of Armstrongs at present lent to the Corps, some twenty-five thousand taels we believe. We have before expressed our opinion that the Chinese Government owes us something toward the protection of the Settlements. Three days' receipts at the Custom House would suffice to pay for the battery; and its purchase and presentation would at all events shew that the Government was in earnest in its promises. Where so much has been done by the community for its own defence, the additional burden of supplying a battery would at all events be a graceful act.

In the prospect of an increase to the present numbers of the artillery corps, we would also like to see its members armed with carbines and side-arms. In such a case they could afford double relief to their fellow volunteers, and need not, in case of imminent danger, have to trust entirely to external aid. With so small a force as we possess, it is urgent that each man should be made as effectual under all circumstances as is possible.

CHINESE POPULAR FEELING TOWARDS FOREIGNERS.

To large masses of the population of China, the ways of the foreigner must seem inexplicable. To them the normal foreign resident is a sort of outlandish man, principally marked by the

invariable companionship of a dog and gun, much given to leaping ditches, singing songs in a peculiar key, and generally acting in as undignified a manner as possible. He does not trade; he turns up his nose at such celestial diet as rice and sour kraut; he has a natural antipathy to native dogs; yet generally speaking, though fierce in appearance and fiery in temperament, he contents himself with exhausting the vials of his wrath on such contemptible animals as snipe and partridges. Doubtless if he must come, which somehow or other seems to be accepted as a truism, it is best that his energies should be directed in this channel; his anger against the unfortunate birds or beasts will at least act as a safety-valve to his generally aggressive disposition, and prevent him committing any of those crimes of which he has lately been charged in other places. Something of this sort probably actuates the people of the districts where sportsmen most congregate. It is certain that they do not exhibit any dislike; equally certain that they are in many cases polite and obliging; it is seldom that a little favour when asked is not granted with pleasure; while the conduct of the children, who, as reflecting the home feelings of their parents, are the best index of popular feeling, shows that they have not been affected by the stories so carefully propagated, or that if they have believed them they refer them to a race of men other than they have seen.

It is some gratification to the lovers of outdoor sport that this confidence does not seem this year to be in the slightest degree shaken; the sluggish Chinese peasant has as little objection as ever to see the foreign sportsman passing with his gun and dogs over his fields, and is quite as willing to help him on as before. The children don't run away at his approach, nor the women lock themselves up, and even the village dogs exhibit no increase in their animosity. If the people of the lower provinces at any time were disposed to be ill-affected towards foreigners, the feeling seems to have passed off, in all probability they have been themselves too inert to allow it to remain on their minds for any time. As a general rule, on the other hand, foreigners proceeding up country on shooting expeditions have found it to their advantage to use the natives well. It seldom happens that any injury has been done to the crops; and services rendered have always been repaid in a manner which must seem liberal in a country where the currency is so limited as in China. With all his fierceness, the foreign sportsman seldom willingly hurts the prejudices of the country people, while he often, in a language which seems to them uncouth, tries to say pleasant things. The stories told of his domestic ways, his repasts, his athletic proclivities, are all more or less interesting; while sometimes the foreigner himself, if he understand the language, is put through a course of cross-questioning in person. It is true his answers generally provoke a smile of incredulity, but this is not of much moment for, in China as elsewhere, travellers are entitled to a certain amount of grace.

Such is very much the position of affairs in lower Kiangsu after ten years of inter-communication; a sort of understanding has sprung up, and, while neither side shows a disposition to accept the ways and manners of the other, the two races show no antipathy. Such would in fact be the state of affairs throughout China, were the people left alone by their pretended guardians. The presence, however, of a class whose very existence is a slur on their abuse of power, seems to have stirred up the lasting hatred of the Mandarin and literary element. That there should be knowledge outside the Four Books, and justice without the Yamèn, is a crime in their eyes; the more so that, comparing their own condition with that of the ordinary foreigner, they cannot deny the advantage to the latter. His system is in direct opposition to their own; one looks upon progress as the *summum bonum*—the other looks for happiness in a return to the ways of three thousand years ago. Between the two, the mass of the people remain balanced; here and there, one more energetic than his neighbours makes a slight step out of the beaten track, but, surrounded by the dead level of stagnation, he can do little, without making himself obnoxious to all the penalties which attach, in China, to the man who differs in sentiment from the stereotyped formula. As a general rule he goes to the Missionaries, perhaps becomes a nominal Christian; but in any case, should he have ideas above those of the common herd, he may depend that for the future he will be a marked man.

It is from causes like these that, at the present moment, the anger of the Mandarins has been turned against Christianity. It is not that they care whether their flock prepare for the future world by studying the precepts of Buddhism or any other religion, or whether they accept the practical no-religion of Confucianism; but it is the fact that the Christian Missionaries are offshoots of what they cannot but feel to be a higher and sounder civilisation than their own, and that towards them gravitates the spirit of enquiry, which is so natural to the human race that, in China, after twenty centuries of repression, it still breaks out, when the opportunity offers, which oppresses them.

The free discussion of dogma is apt to lead to discussion on more practical subjects, and hence it happens that, unwillingly to themselves, the Missionaries are made the agents of a propagandism far wider and deeper than the superficial change of the forms of religion. Going so far back as the year 1730, we find, in the tablet recording the changing of a Christian Church into a temple of Tien-hao, this aspect of the missionary question very prominently put forward.* "The foreigners teach that in science and art it is necessary to put forth one's utmost mental strength, to acquire such a state of perfection that one may be satisfied to stand still; that the space of a man's life is not sufficient to enable him to complete half this labour, which he must hand over, in the stage to which he has advanced it, to his son; and that those who receive

the book in this incomplete condition must use their utmost endeavours to carry out the designs of their parents, which if still unperfected are handed over to the grandchildren, to one or several generations, until at last posterity has perfected them. They are then in the position to be humbly received. They also teach that those who have attained this knowledge are the fit propagators of religion, and that (the Missionaries) who come to China are of this class."

A clearer acknowledgement of the effects of the intercourse of foreigners on Chinese, could scarcely be looked for. It is because Missionaries mix more directly with the people than ordinary foreigners, that their presence is a greater thorn in the sides of a class which depends for its existence on a belief in the finality of human knowledge. All are, however, bad; Missionaries by direct precept, travellers and residents by example. The people must be kept in the same state of dependence to which the carrying out, persistently, of Confucian doctrines has relegated them, in order to save their rulers the trouble of thinking or acting. Hence, all the calumnies with which the religion of the West has been assailed have sprung, not from the people, who are indifferent to the religious element, but seek in the comparative freedom of Christianity a relief from the depressing influences of Chinese routine, but from the mandarins who, equally unmoved by supernatural influences, see in the whole a powerful engine working against the established traditions of their craft.

CHINESE IMPASSIBILITY AND THE TIENTSIN DIFFICULTY.

The Chinese character is unchanged. This might seem a hard proposition to prove to any one who, to-day, for the first time, should see this Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, and on this ground only, form his opinion. The wharves and buildings, the streets and vehicles, the steamers, gas-lamps and lines of telegraph, certainly present an appearance of great change from anything on this Wham-poo flat, 20 or 30 years ago. Yet when one looks into China proper, with the same old ideas instilled, the same customs followed, the same books taught throughout the empire, as in centuries gone by, it is easy to see that the minds of the ruling class, which of course affect all others, are moulded still as nearly as possible in the same shape as they have been for ages past. And hence, too, it is easy to see why the Chinese Mandarins of to-day should be unchanged from those of thirty years ago, and should entertain the same conceit of themselves, the same feeling of exclusiveness, and the same aversion to foreigners as when no steamer's paddle, screw or scream, disturbed the quiet of these waters, or the primeval domain of the "fung shuey." But not to dwell on general statements or inferences, let facts speak; and particularly let the Tientsin massacre give its testimony of horror and of blood, in proof that the Chinese character is still unchanged. Since the

* Mr. Gardner, in N. C. B. Royal Asiatic Society's Journal, 1867.

awful scene of Cawnpore and Lucknow, there is no event on record that shows such intense antipathy, by a people of one race towards those of another, as this; and that not only because the victims were French, but more especially because they were European foreigners—Western barbarians. For who believes that the Chinese would give a cash more for the blood or body of a Frenchman than of an Englishman or American?

Unhappy France, though wounded in her national honour by the murder of her Consul, and in the tenderest point of humanity by the outrage, mutilation and murder committed upon the persons of her sisters of mercy, (the first page of violence and blood in the history of these devoted women) France, now herself bleeding at every pore, can do little to remedy this wrong. And the Chinese, aware of this sad state of things, are emboldened thereby to show, in many places, a far more threatening face than they have hitherto done. They talk and write also far more freely than they were wont, of the early extermination of all foreigners in China; thus confirming the statement above, that the animus of the Chinese towards Western people, ideas, and civilization, is unchanged from what it was 30 years ago.

A particularly serious feature in this case, and one in which every foreigner in China has an interest, is that the British and American authorities at Peking have been slow to see, in the Tientsin massacre, any evidence of this deep-rooted and wide-spread ill-feeling; anything but a temporary outburst, or street row, for which the French were largely responsible, and in which other nationalities are little concerned. Whereas the proof is abundant and incontrovertible that, so far from its being a street fracas of the moment, the massacre had been planned, and publicly placarded, even in remote cities and provinces, weeks beforehand; while its execution was accomplished by organized bodies, under the full supervision of high officials; and that the purpose was to go on from the French quarter to the other foreign settlement. Further, they did actually destroy the churches of English and American missionaries; at the same time searching and enquiring eagerly for the missionaries themselves, who had been warned and entreated, by their converts, by no means to go to their churches that day. Had they gone, there can be no doubt that their lives would have been imminently endangered, if not inevitably sacrificed.

That, under these circumstances, the British and American Authorities at Peking should not have exerted all the power of their high position at such a crisis, to secure the protection of foreign residents in China, many of whom are in isolated and exposed localities, is as greatly to be regretted as it is strangely unaccountable. And it is all the more so since making common cause for mutual protection by Europeans and Americans, hitherto, has been their strength and safeguard. So, also, it is well known that the impression upon the minds of the Chinese, that the whole body of foreigners are bound together for common defence, has clothed every one of us (irrespective of nationality,

which few of them discriminate,) with a security resting on the joint power of our several countries combined. And well has it been for all foreign residents in China that such was the case.

Unfortunately, however, in the good times of the "co-operative policy," various of the foreign representatives at Peking, (no matter at whose suggestion), combined in hatching out that wonderful scheme, the Burlingame Mission, the intent and aim of which was to induce the several Western Powers having treaties with China to be more lenient and generous towards the good-natured and misjudged and, withal, advancing Chinese, and not to exact anything more from them than the present treaties called for;—rather to allay old antipathies, by ceasing to enforce the obnoxious requirements of those extorted and therefore not binding covenants. But too successfully was this end attained. The statesmen of the West were readily won over to the Chinese side. The old British lion was coaxed to lie down and learn how good the Chinese are, and how unnecessary and expensive it is to keep a large navy in the Chinese waters; while the American eagle spread his wings exultant over a son of young America, chosen, by the Imperial Son of Heaven, to plead the cause of China, and to establish a bond of mutual love and admiration between the oldest and the youngest nation of the world.

When all this had been accomplished, the guns of progress spiked, and the force of the existing treaties weakened by the new sentiment worked up on the other side of the world—the influence of all this, like leaven, worked in the Chinese mass, and out of this fermentation, a legitimate result of the Burlingame Mission, the Tientsin massacre bursts upon us. And now, we hear, from these once "co-operative policy" men at Peking, little sympathy for the sufferers, or censure for the instigators and connivers at that crime. The Chinese Government—excellent, worthy people—are held free of complicity, and the massacre palliated as a 'street row' in the face of clear evidence to the contrary. We even hear of very angry growls of the lion at Consul and Missionary who dared to disturb his composure by differing from him; and of the eagle flying in the face of those who presumed to question the ubiquity of his vision, and believe the evidence of eye-witnesses; and of his screaming rather harshly at some few who ventured to take reasonable steps for their own safety. Yet we see no precaution taken by these representatives of sovereignty in their respective spheres, for the safety of those in exposed places; but, on the contrary, a strange indifference to everything connected with the present crisis, except dissent from their own views of the case.

It is, however, matter for special congratulation just now, that the U. S. Admiral who has lately arrived in these waters, has none of the Peking dust in his eyes; but holds the opinion that treaties were made to be kept, and that foreign residents in China, as elsewhere, are entitled to be protected in the full enjoyment of their treaty rights. With no people on earth, he considers, is it more important than with the Chinese,

to show a policy firm and unyielding—a course, in the end, the kindest to them, and the only safe one for foreigners. This common sense view has doubtless few dissentients among foreign residents in China, unless they be found in some of the foreign legations at Peking.

LENT MEN.

Of all the abuses which have grown out of our diplomatic connection with China, none has been more injurious to our interests than the system of "lent men;" and as, within a few days, there is reason to believe that Great Britain will have the misfortune to be represented, at Peking, solely by men who have occupied the rather questionable position of having served two masters, it is of importance that due attention should be called to this phase in our affairs. The British Chargé d'Affaires and the assistant Chinese Secretary have, as most of our readers are aware, both been, with the consent of their Government, in high positions in the Chinese service. However much we call in question the discretion of the present British Chargé, we must premise that he, however, is above suspicion, and that if therefore it can be shown that the influence on him has been detrimental to our cause, it will readily be seen how much more dangerous may that influence become when acting on men of more pliant minds. There is some similarity in the times during which the two leading instances we have quoted entered the Chinese service, inasmuch as the connection of both with that service terminated on account of disputes brought on by the ill-faith of the Chinese Government. In other respects, Mr. Wade's connection with the service he had temporarily entered, differed widely from the latest instance in the person of Mr. McLeavy Brown. Mr. Wade was in fact put in by his own Government, to assist in introducing a much needed reform in the collection of Customs; and under such circumstances as naturally permitted him to leave it, when his own Government required his services. No man with the nicest feeling of honour could thus cavil at the position of Mr. Wade; his services were granted for a specific object, in the common interest of the two nations; this object attained, and his own Government again claiming those services, he became Chinese Secretary at Hongkong and afterwards interpreter to Lord Elgin's mission, a post for which his previous experience manifestly fitted him.

Even so slight a connection seems not to have been without its effect. The habit of giving advice to the Chinese officials, of showing them means of getting out of difficulties, and of consulting with them as one of their own officers, is a bad school for learning independence of character. It may be added, too, that Mr. Wade, during his connection with the Imperial Customs, did not always see the best side of foreigners. The system he was desired to supplant had been so essentially rotten that, on the one side, it had encouraged speculation and on the other evasion; and to guard against the latter was one of the principal duties of Mr. Wade's department. Whatever Mr.

Wade was originally, there is some reason to believe that this temporary connection with the Chinese had the effect of making him appear as more or less of an advocate for the Government, whose service he had left, when called on to take the responsible post of Interpreter to Lord Elgin. The non-occupation of Peking, the shunting of the audience question, and one or two other points in connection with the treaties and convention, have been with more or less of truth attributed to the advice of the late Customs' official; who then, probably from the success of the new system of Customs collection, was disposed to look with more sanguine eyes than outsiders, on the good intentions of the Chinese Government. That Mr. Wade did not, after the settlement of affairs, think it necessary to cut altogether this knot of connection, we may judge from the letter of advice which he some time after sent in to the Chinese Government, and which, though never published, we have been informed in certain quarters was an able and exhaustive document. Now the very fact that in all this Mr. Wade acted under the authority and with the full knowledge and consent of his own Government, and that, throughout, his motives were uniformly upright and above board, while it must exonerate him from any blame, is not the less instructive, as an instance of the evils of a false system.

Mr. McLeavy Brown's connection with the Chinese Government, while technically screened by the approval of the British Minister can, however, scarcely be looked upon in the same favourable light. There is the similarity in the circumstances, that both entered the Chinese service when the Government of the Empire was plotting to get rid of its engagements with foreign powers; but there is this difference, that one was appointed by his own Government, to aid in carrying out, as much in their interests as those of the Chinese, a practical reform. The other joined avowedly as a paid advocate, to alter the political relations existing between the two governments. There was not the excuse that he had been directed by his chief to undertake this office; but, on the contrary, there is more than a suspicion that the preliminaries were arranged with the Chinese, without the knowledge even of the British Minister. It is strongly indicative of the laxity which, in consequence of previous instances of the same sort, had been allowed to grow up in Peking that, however surprised, Sir Rutherford Alcock saw nothing inconsistent with his Secretary's duties to his own Government in this proposition. It certainly indicated how little pressure was being put on the Chinese, when they chose their agents, to complain to Western powers of the pressure, from the ranks of the men who were supposed to apply it, and succeeded in obtaining the services of the Minister of one legation, and of a Secretary of another—this latter with the eventual consent of the Minister himself. Mr. Brown's subsequent conduct is known to us all; throwing himself entirely into the interests of his employers, he backed up, if he did not originate the fancies and follies of the Burlingame Mission. Deserting his

post at Peking when his chief was engaged in negotiations for the revision of the treaty at Tientsin, he not only left the legation shorthanded, but all his influence was used to render those negotiations fruitless. His chief, convinced too late of the mistake made in so readily accepting the explanations as to the object of the mission, failed yet in the firmness necessary to procure the removal of his subordinate from so equivocal a position; and at last, baffled on every point, but yet determined to affix his name to a revised treaty, was weak enough to sign the now celebrated Abortive Convention. Events, however, marched too quickly for the British Secretary, the Convention was too palpable a withdrawal from our previous position to stand open discussion; troubles in all quarters sprung up, with a persistency which showed that the old practice of repression could not be exchanged with impunity for the new one of moral suasion. It was hardly consonant with the doctrines so eagerly disseminated by the mission that never had there been so long a list of outrage as during its existence. Formosa led off, Yangchow, Swatow, Foochow, Formosa again, followed; Nganking, Nanking, Tientsin, Wooching and Fatsian pressed close. Everywhere attempts were made to fan the flame: Shanghai itself was treated to proclamations similar to those which in other places were so successful in exciting the worst feelings of the populace. The British Secretary, now become head of the mission, following in the track marked out for him, attempted, in his letter to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, to palliate even the crimes of Tientsin. The days of the mission were however numbered; human nature, even in the midst of a savage war, could scarcely stand this addition to its horrors; so that at last Mr. Brown, either personally convinced of the uselessness of remaining, or ordered back by the Government which he had so eagerly served, had to bend his steps once more toward the precincts of the British Legation at Peking. He had done much, but men of a different stamp were required in the new phase into which affairs had shifted. The absurdity of an actor in the farce of the "Shining Cross," becoming the advocate for whole sale slaughter was too apparent to allow of the much longer existence of the "ecumenical" mission.

It is with antecedents of this nature that Mr. Brown returns to Peking to occupy an important post in the British Legation. It is not many months since a flying visit of his to the capital showed the intimate relations existing between him and the Tsung-li Yamen. He, Secretary to the British Legation, and at the time known to be upholding a policy contrary to the views of the British Minister, did not hesitate, under the eyes of the Minister, to make his personal arrangements for the continuance of the mission. Whether this attitude is likely to add to the harmony supposed to exist in the British Legation may be a question for the consideration of the British Government itself; that it is not likely to conduce to the advancement of British interests is a sufficient excuse for our animadversions.

Outport.

TIENTSIN.

A Tientsin correspondent writes:—It is quite settled that Chungchow is to go to Paris, and the Chinese wish that further negotiations in regard to the Tientsin difficulty, should take place there. It is probable that this fact is the origin of the report which was widely spread, that the whole matter had been settled. They look upon the gain of time, and the removal of the former from Peking, as equivalent to a diplomatic success. It is possible also that the Chinese proposals for a settlement which were addressed to M. de Rochechouart, but which were rejected as insufficient by the Ministerial Body, encouraged the report. At any rate, the matter is not settled; and if European politics do not interfere, the Chinese may find negotiations renewed at Peking, with greater energy than before, in the course of a short while. Chungchow was to leave Peking on the 20th, and to go on with little delay.

The U. S. *Ashuelot* is to keep H. M. *Avon* Company in the Peiho, during the winter.

From another source, we learn that Mr. Wade has acknowledged, through Mr. Lay, a letter sent on behalf of the residents, requesting his views as to the safety of the port during the winter. Mr. Wade thinks the two French and two English gunboats at Tientsin will be sufficient force to overawe the rowdies; and he also trusts to the good-faith and energetic character of Li-hung-chang, to prevent any trouble arising before next spring. This "energetic" gentleman, it is remarked, is the same who treacherously beheaded the Taiping Wangs at Soochow, and one of whose first acts, after coming to Tientsin, was to send an inspecting party of mandarins down to the Taku Forts. The rumored activity displayed at the Forts has, we hear, induced the French Admiral to send down the *Aspic* from Tientsin, to report. The fourteen men ordered for execution, by Imperial mandate, are to have their sentence carried out. But all its terror is at the same time taken away, by their being put in the position of noble patriots, dying for their country; while for their relatives large sums of money are being subscribed, and they themselves are to have rich coffins, and grave-clothes of silk. The punishment is only a farce, and instead of being calculated to strike terror, will be much more likely to lead to further trouble in the future.

It is not thought that any of the Foreign Ministers will leave Peking.

Public Meeting.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD FOR CHINA.

A year since, Bishop Kingsley, of the Methodist Church, visited China; and some steps were taken towards forming an organization in the Church he represented. Now, the American Presbyterians, who have taken a prominent part in mission and benevolent enterprises in China, are completing the organization of their Church by erecting a Synod of China. This action had long been contemplated, and the Union of the two branches of the Church in America rendered it necessary. According to the instructions of the General Assembly, this body held its first meeting in the Chapel at the South Gate, on Thursday evening. There was a good representation, both native and foreign, from the various Churches and Missions. The new chapel was well lighted, and a tasteful display of flowers and ever-greens made it look quite attractive; while the Chinese style of architecture seemed in keeping with the exercises, which were

conducted in Chinese. Dr. Nevius presided, and opened the meeting; afterwards calling upon Messrs. Mateer, Farnham, and Dodd, to take part in the discourse. Dr. Nevius' sermon, an able discourse, was delivered in a variety of dialects. The learned Doctor opened in the Mandarin dialect, from which he passed into the Shanghai colloquial, and closed in the Ningpo patois; though this order was not always strictly observed. Sometimes the dialects were blended, and occasionally the speaker uttered a few sentences in English, intended for those unable to appreciate the beauty of the various styles of Chinese in which the body of his discourse was delivered. The organization of the Synod was completed by the election of officers. The Revd. Dr. Wyncoop, from the U. S., happening to be present, was requested to sit as a corresponding member. The Rev. Doctor thanked the Synod for the courtesy with which they had received him; and availed himself of the opportunity thus opened to give a very earnest and interesting address, which was afterwards translated into Chinese. Several clergymen of various denominations who were present, were also requested to take a part as corresponding members. The music was joined in by the whole congregation, a native playing the organ, and native voices predominating. The grounds and school buildings adjoining are all remarkably clean and well kept, rivaling any similar institution we have visited. The body which on Thursday was thus inaugurated is called the Synod of China, but embraces under its jurisdiction all the American Presbyterians in China, Japan and Siam.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

The third ordinary meeting of shareholders in the North-China Insurance Company, for the term 1869-71, was held on Wednesday afternoon, in the offices of the Company. Present—Messrs. F. H. Bell, A. Michie, E. H. Lavers, E. C. Smith, J. T. Brand, J. Thorne, H. W. Hardy, J. Frazar, M. Gubbay, C. Schutze, J. F. Trautmann, R. Francis, E. Hubener, J. J. Claussen, J. Ringer, A. Hutchison, E. Hogg, and Shareholders representing in all 634 votes.

The CHAIRMAN (F. H. Bell, Esq.,) read the notice convening the meeting; and requested the Secretary to read the minutes of the last general meeting, which were confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN then rose and said that he had little to add to the report and statement of accounts, which had been some time in their hands, and which he hoped, were satisfactory. The year 1869 had been attended with a number of exceptional losses, but he was glad to state the settlements were less in amount than during the first eighteen months of the last term of the office; and the present balance in hand was considerably larger than in the corresponding period. The premia also shewed a visible increase in the business transacted by the Company. Any explanations the shareholders might require he should be happy to give.

The following resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously. Proposed by the CHAIRMAN, and seconded by Mr. A. MICHIE—

That the accounts for the half year ending 30th June, 1870, together with the report of the Directors be passed as printed, and that the payment of an interim dividend of Tls. 100 per share, in respect to the estimated profit accruing from the business of the Company for the year 1869, be sanctioned by the present meeting.

The Report is as follows:—

The Directors have the pleasure of laying before the Shareholders the accompanying Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts for the half-year ended 30th June, 1870. The surplus shown by the Working Account, of Tls. 117,434, being transferred, makes a total

amount at the credit of the Company on that date of Tls. 724,319.79 in addition to Capital paid-up of Tls. 300,000.

It is satisfactory to notice from the present report a continued increase of business, the net premia earned from 1st January to 30th June being Tls. 468,734.54, against Tls. 427,249.63 for the corresponding period of 1869. Owing to a succession of losses of an exceptional character during the past year, amongst vessels of high class, outward bound to China and Japan, the settlements have been unusually heavy. The item of Tls. 333,372.58 for losses and claims, refers principally to payments on account of Policies issued in 1869, all of which risks have now terminated.

In accordance with clause 91 of deed of settlement, estimates of the result of the business of the Company for the year 1869 have been prepared, and the Directors are enabled to propose the declaration of an interim dividend of Tls. 100 per Share in respect thereof. After payment of claims settled on the underwriting account for that year, up to 30th September last, a balance remains of Tls. 349,780, of which Tls. 150,000 will be absorbed by the above Dividend, and setting aside Tls. 80,000 as bonus to Contributing Shareholders, will leave Tls. 119,780 reserve, to meet claims which may come forward hereafter.

During the temporary absence of Mr. Rowley Miller from Shanghai, Mr. Augustus White has been appointed Auditor of the accounts.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman was proposed by Mr. THORNE, and the meeting dissolved.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

The annual meeting of shareholders in the above office was held this afternoon (7th)—Present: Hon. J. Whittall (presiding), Hon. H. B. Gibb, Hon. P. Ryrie, Messrs. H. B. Lemann, S. D. Sassoon, Schutze, Linstead, Buxey, Coxon, Arthur, Belilios, Landstein, G. F. Heard, Melchers, and Jukes.

The Chairman said that very few remarks were necessary as to the position of the Offices. Shareholders would observe from the balance sheet that the Office for 1868 showed a nett profit of \$593,100, which had been distributed in two dividends amounting to \$1977 per share, with 25 per cent. on contributions. The year 1868 was an exceptionally good year. Accounts for Office 1869, however, had not yet been closed; and the General Agents recommended at present a dividend of \$750 per share. The receipts amounted to \$837,095.56, and the estimated profits to date were \$355,051.36. There were no total losses to account for, but several cases of general average were still unadjusted; and interest was still to accrue. The statement of accounts for Office 1870 showed a satisfactory increase in receipts. It would be necessary to pass the accounts and authorize the distribution of the dividend in the usual way.

Mr. Ryrie then proposed, and Mr. Heard seconded, that the Report and Accounts laid on the table be approved and passed, and that a Dividend of \$750 per share be at once declared on account of Office 1869. This was carried unanimously.

Mr. Sassoon next proposed, and Mr. Linstead seconded, that the affairs of Office 1869 be finally wound up as soon as practicable without calling a special meeting for the purpose.—Carried unanimously.

The Chairman asked the meeting if they were prepared to continue Captain Rickett's retiring pension of \$1200 per annum, as heretofore. They all knew Captain Rickett, and what he had done for the office.

A resolution, proposed by Mr. Gibb and seconded by Mr. Schutze, was carried bearing out the Chairman's suggestion.

The Chairman remarked that the next business was the election of a Consulting Committee, five in number. Mr. Gibb was the only survivor in the Colony of the last Committee.

Mr. Schutze proposed, and Mr. Lemann seconded, that Messrs. Gibb, Pike, Ryrie, Sassoon and Heard be elected as the Consulting Committee for the Office. This was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Schutze observed that everything was so satisfactory that no suggestions had to be made. He would therefore move the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman; which was duly approved of.

The Chairman remarked that the accounts of the 1869 Office might be closed sooner than usual if the liabilities, &c., were taken over by the new Office.

The meeting then separated.

(China Mail.)

Official Papers.

THE GIBSON MEMORIAL FUND.

The Committee of the above Fund beg to thank the Foreign Residents in China for the liberal manner in which they have responded to their call, and placed on record their appreciation of the services of the late Mr. Acting Consul Gibson.

They have now the pleasure to lay before them the result of the subscription.

Collected in Formosa.....	\$ 112.02
Do. „ Amoy.....	1,064.50
Do. „ Hongkong „	2,710.00
Do. „ Canton.....	165.00
Do. „ Shanghai.....	470.00
Do. „ Hankow.....	419.24

4,940.76
Less cost of Tombstone, 50.00

\$4,890.76

This sum has been remitted home in £1,098.19.8, to be invested in a Government Annuity on the joint lives of the late Mr. Gibson's mother and sister, which it is expected will give them an income of about £70 per annum.

The Committee have been desired by Mrs. and Miss Gibson to express their grateful thanks to the subscribers for their kind sympathy.

J. C. WARDLAW, }
F. CHOMLEY, } Committee.
GEO. PHILLIPS, }
JOHN CASS, }
HENRY SMITH, }

PROCLAMATION BY THE TAOIAI.

T'u, Intendant of the Soochow, Sungkiang and Taitsang Circuit, issues the following proclamation concerning the Military Tax Office (lit. Regulation and Defence Public Office.)

The export (military) duties are derived mainly from raw cotton, native cotton cloth, silks and damasks. Recently these duties have become daily less and less, on account of the constant fraud practised by merchants, in order to evade the customs.

The Intendant has received frequent communications from their Excellencies the Viceroy and Governor, ordering him to exert himself to put things into a more satisfactory condition, and with a view to this end, six regulations, framed by officials belong to the "Sungkiang and Shanghai General Li-kin Office" and the "Military Tax Office," have been sent to this Yamen.

This is just the season for the export of cotton; and as the mercantile classes pertinaciously adhere to former habits, these regulations are now made public, for the information of merchants generally.

The Six Regulations.

1 Reg.—All exporters of raw cotton, native cotton cloth, silks, damasks and other native produce, must, in accordance with these regulations, pay tax on the goods exported. No deception or smuggling whatever must go on. Should any merchant dare, as heretofore, to smuggle his goods

out without paying this tax, the whole of the said goods will be confiscated to government, and he himself be rigorously dealt with and fined. No clemency will be shown.

2 Reg.—Exports such as raw cotton, native cotton cloth, silks, damasks and so forth, being really the produce of the interior, the Chinese merchant, on selling them for exportation, should repair to the Foreign Customs, enter the goods, and pay the tax in Sycee, in the same manner as the ordinary custom dues. Chinese merchants exporting them pay the tax just in the same manner as for native produce. Concealment, false declaration of quantity and so forth, will be inquired into, and a fine imposed according to the circumstances of the case.

3 Reg.—When it happens that on account of pressure of time, native produce is passed through the customs through the agency of a foreign merchant, the Chinese merchant having no intention thereby to conceal the real ownership, the said merchant may go in person to the tax office, enter his goods, and pay the required tax. But should any one avail himself of the opportunity to pass off his produce as that of the foreign merchant, an investigation will be forthwith made and the whole be confiscated. Should the vessel in which the goods were shipped have already sailed, a despatch will be sent to the port for which they were destined, ordering their seizure and confiscation, and the merchant himself will be prosecuted and fined.

4 Reg.—Imports which already have paid (this) tax, but failing to find a market, are transhipped to another port, if *bona fide* the original goods, unopened and unchanged, will not be required to pay the export tax; it will only be necessary to present the import receipt to be viséed and cancelled. Should the goods, however, differ in number or weight from what is stated in the import receipt; or if taken from the foreign godowns before notice has been given at the tax office, the case will be treated as an attempt to smuggle, and on discovery a heavy fine will be inflicted.

5 Reg.—Chinese merchants exporting native produce constantly pass it off under the name of a foreign merchant, with the express purpose of avoiding taxation; but though the other merchants engaged in the same trade are frequently cognisant of this, they are deterred from giving information solely on account of the very disagreeable position in which they would be placed thereby. Henceforth, whether belonging to the same trade or not, any one knowing that so-and-so is shipping such and such goods under false pretences, in order to avoid paying taxes, may go privately to the manager of the tax office, and give such information as he may possess. The tax office, following up the clue thus given, will institute inquiries, and take such steps as the circumstances may require. When the case has been officially decided, the said goods being confiscated and sold, or a fine being imposed on the merchant; in either case, the secret informer will be liberally rewarded, according to the value of the goods and the amount of the fine, while out of consideration for the informer, his name shall not be made known.

6 Reg.—Chinese merchants, in exporting native produce, get a foreign merchant to pass it through the customs in his own name, and the foreign merchant not being versed in Chinese law, constantly acts for the Chinese merchant, acknowledging the goods as his own. Henceforth the different merchants will fix on a plan for going to the foreign hong and making enquiry into (such cases). If any foreign merchant who has passed goods for Chinese, give information of the same, the whole of the goods so passed shall be confiscated, and the one third of their value given to the foreigner who makes known the fraud, in acknowledgment of his laudable conduct.

Obey with trembling; oppose not. A special proclamation. Tungchih 9th year, 8th moon.

Sporting.

CRICKET.

The following is the completed score of the Cricket match Racquet and Fives Court v. Cricket Club, which was finished on Thursday.

The Club.

1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Chambers, c. Dent b. Percival 2	c. Mackintosh b. Percival 0
Souper, l. b. w. b. Percival 15	l. b. w. b. Dent 15
Case, do. b. Dent 3	b. Jones 10
Reynell, h. w. b. do. 0	c. Mackintosh b. Percival 0
Waller, b. Percival 12	b. Percival 2
Hickling, not out 12	b. Dent 0
Kueller, c. Bell, b. Percival 0	l. b. w. b. Jones 11
Rainbow, c. Hyslop, b. do. 0	Not out 47
Laidlaw, c. Hearn, b. do. 0	b. Percival 1
Church, c. Dent, b. Dent 6	c. Mackintosh b. Percival 1
Abbott, c. Mackintosh, b. Percival 1	1 Run out 0
Begs 0	2
Leg-byes 2	3
Wides 2	12
52	104

Racquets and Fives.

1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Henderson, b. Case 0	b. Case 0
Percival, b. Waller 1	b. do. 11
Mackintosh, b. Waller 0	Thrown out by Waller 1
Hyslop, c. Abbott, b. Waller 1	Not out 20
Hearn, run out 1	(Bullock substitute) 10
Dent, b. Waller 2	b. Waller 1
Meller, b. do. 3	c. Church b. Rainbow 14
Bell, l. b. w. b. Case 2	b. Waller 13
Jones, c. Reynell, b. Waller 0	Not out 4
Handy, not out 6	c. and b. Waller 0
Duval, absent 0	b. Case 26
Byes 1	13
Leg-byes 2	2
Wides 2	16
No Ball 0	1
26	134

Law Reports.

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Oct. 17th, 1870.

Before G. JAMIESON, Esq.

J. WALKER v. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Claim for Tls. 42, balance of freight.

Defendant put in a plea of not indebted, on account stated.

J. WALKER, sworn, said.—I brought a cargo of Tea from Nagasaki consigned to defendants; and began to discharge on 28th September. Defendants bore the expense of discharging. 1,230 $\frac{1}{2}$ - chests were discharged when defendants refused to take any more. They wanted to put 40 boxes back because they said they were discolored, but I refused. On 29th September, they sent a cargo-boat and took out 330 chests, the balance of the cargo. Then Mr. Harvie wrote to me asking me to hold myself responsible for all repacking, &c. Before the tea had all left, Mr. Lewis came off and examined the boxes. He did not come at my request. He said the tea might be damaged. The tea was examined in the cargo-boat, and was found not to be damaged at all, only the boxes discolored. It was therefore repacked, the cost of which, Tls. 4.80, I am willing to pay. A charge of Tls. 32 is made against me for lighterage, and also Tls. 10 for survey, with which I have nothing to do.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilson—I went to see you about it, and asked you to take delivery. I said I would pay whatever it cost repairing the boxes.

J. WILSON, for the defendants, said they had feared the tea might be damaged from the appearance of the boxes, and they requested plaintiff to permit a survey to be held on board his ship. This he refused, but said if they would take the tea he would pay all necessary charges. The tea was therefore put into the lighter, and a survey held there, with all possible despatch. The cost of repairing the boxes was Tls. 4.80, and the cost of the cargo-boat Tls. 30, which, as the plaintiff would not agree to have the survey made on board, was the cheapest way it could be done.

Judgment was given for the defendants, with costs.

J. W. WRIGHT v. J. WAINWRIGHT.

Claim for \$50.

Adjourned from Saturday.

Defendant did not appear, and the claim being proved, judgment was given for the amount and costs.

Oct 18th.

LE SUNG v. F. DESLANDES.

Claim for a wheelbarrow.

Defendant admitted having ordered the wheelbarrow to be taken on board his ship, because the plaintiff had tried to squeeze his boy, and had injured defendant's perambulator.

The wheelbarrow-man said the defendant's servant had engaged six wheelbarrows at 200 cash, but when the work was done the defendant would only pay 60 cash each. An altercation ensued, and plaintiff was struck by a coolie, while his wheelbarrow was taken away by the defendant, and had been detained four days.

His Worship ordered that the wheelbarrow should be delivered up, and \$1 paid for its detention, together with costs of the case.

October 22nd.

B. PALLANT v. W. LENT.

Claim for \$62, hire of a pony.

Defendant intimated a contra claim for Tls. 87.21 which plaintiff admitted, but declared he had another set-off for damages. A very irrelevant altercation took place, which was interrupted by,

His Worship who said he was ready to investigate cross accounts between the parties, but any such claim as the plaintiff spoke of, for damage sustained to his property, must form the subject of a separate action. To enable plaintiff to bring forward proof in his case, he permitted an adjournment till Monday.

The case was afterwards settled out of Court.

POLICE COURT.

Before G. JAMIESON, Esq.

Oct. 17th, 1870.

R. v. JAMES WEST, 10 Woosung Road.

Assault and attempting to steal a watch. Defendant denied, and said he did not know if the complainant had a watch.

WONG-YUE-LUI said about 9 o'clock on the previous day he was waiting for his master outside the store of Cheap Jack & Co. Defendant, whom he did not know, came up and asked him for some cash and on being told that he had none asked to be allowed to search him. Defendant did so, and saw complainant's watch, and asked to have it but was refused. Defendant then struck the complainant and tried to get the watch out of his pocket, when a policeman came up.

The constable said the complainant and defendant were standing together, having an altercation. Witness separated them, when the complainant said something in Chinese and defendant then struck him.

His Worship not finding proof of the alleged attempt to take the complainant's watch, gave defendant three weeks for the assault.

CHARLES ROWELL "Hindustan" for being drunk, making a disturbance and breaking a door, was fined \$2 and costs.

October 18th.

GAVIN HANNAH, S. S. "Delaware," for being drunk was fined \$1 costs and 20 cents coolie hire.

R. v. G. FORD.—Assault.

MOHAMED, a shop-keeper, said he had gone to defendant about a house, which he took and entered about the 15th of the month. Defendant promised to repair the roof but did not do so, and when he came for the rent complainant refused to pay till he had fulfilled his promise. Defendant got very angry, shook complainant, and gave him a black eye.

Two witnesses gave evidence that the prosecutor had struck first, and that afterwards it was a fair fight; prosecutor had considerably the worst of it.

To pay costs.

October 20th.

JOHN MURPHY, "Alonso," for being drunk and incapable was fined in costs, \$1.

ARTHUR EURY, "Lady Bowen."—Desertion. Prisoner was an apprentice, and acknowledged that he had run away, at Puget Sound, and shipped on board an American steamer at \$15 per month.

His Worship said the prosecutor, Captain Woodcock, should apply for the wages due to the prisoner, who meantime would be sent to goal till the ship sailed.

October 22nd.

THOMAS ABBOT and JOHN BAILEY, "Delaware," for being drunk and incapable were fined in costs.

Two Malay women came up, one as complainant the other as defendant. It appeared that the defendant had threatened the prosecutor with personal violence for some cause of dispute between them, but as they seemed to have stopped short of actual hostilities, whatever Malay vituperation might have passed, they were dismissed with a caution to each, and a fine of costs against the defendant.

Miscellaneous.

MAJOR SLADEN'S JOURNEY TO WESTERN CHINA.

(Saturday Review.)

Somewhat tardily the Indian Government has communicated to the world the official Report of Major Sladen's remarkable expedition in Western China. It is certainly a little surprising that the history of an exploration which took place in the spring and summer of 1868, which was brought to a close indeed almost exactly two years ago, and the utility of which depended to a great extent upon the publicity of the facts, should only be published after the lapse of so great an interval. The affair was far from being so small a one that it was in danger of being lost sight of amid the press of official work. The accessibility of Western China from Burmah has for a good many years been recognised as a question of imperial magnitude. Having the good fortune to possess in British Burmah a sea-coast within a few hundred miles of the Chinese frontier, and the mouth of one of the great navigable rivers of the world, the Irrawaddy, which in its northern course flows very close indeed to the boundary of a Chinese province, the question is more and more pressed upon us whether advantage cannot be taken of these circumstances to improve our trade with the empire which lies near us, and increase the wealth and revenues of our province. Nor are these the only reasons. It would undoubtedly be an advantage to us commercially and strategically if much of our present trade with Chinese ports, which now threads the difficult channels of the Eastern Archipelago, could be diverted to Rangoon, which is in our own possession, and is considerably nearer to England.

Now that the Report is issued, however, we trust that Major Sladen will suffer as little as possible by the delay. Fortunately, in one respect, the slowness with which the inquiry is being prosecuted still leaves the expedition of Major Sladen the last important step which has been taken to solve the problem of communication between Burmah and China. What he has accomplished will be the point of departure for further investigation, and for even more active steps. The expedition, moreover, solved one of the vital points, if not unquestionably the most vital point, in the whole problem. To open up a road for trade between China and British Burmah, there are two distinct methods proposed. One is to make a communication directly from Rangoon by land to the nearest convenient point on the Chinese frontier, which is substantially the project favoured by Captain Sprye. He has perseveringly maintained that at Kiang-Hung, on the Cambodia, just on the borders of China, and less than five hundred miles from Rangoon, we shall reach a good point for tapping Chinese commerce, while the road—whether tramway, railway, or ordinary road—will be principally in our own territory, and for the remainder of the distance through the terri-

tory of friendly and civilized States. This is one method, and it has certain merits of simplicity and directness which will entitle it to consideration whenever Captain Sprye gets the opportunity of proving his assertions, and succeeds in doing so. The other method, though less ambitious, has the merit, as Major Sladen points out, of effecting more at once. It is to take advantage of the Irrawaddy, by which we approach China as we ascend, and establish a route, partly by water and partly by land, to some frontier depot of China. The recommendation of this method is that we may reduce the land transit necessary to reach a depot of Chinese trade and even the interior of the Western provinces of China, to very moderate dimensions indeed. The actual distance between Bamo on the Irrawaddy and Momein in China on the road followed by Major Sladen is only 130 miles, and a rich country lies immediately beyond. And this method has another recommendation. It would be difficult to say when there has been any great trade with China on the direct land route from Rangoon, but the Irrawaddy is even now the medium of such a trade. The streams of traffic trickle through the native State of Burmah, which is here interposed between us and China, though they are no doubt much narrowed by oppressive exactions, official discouragement, and the robberies of hill tribes. The consequence is that, without any expenditure in road-making, by merely using our treaty right to navigate the Irrawaddy and tempting merchants and traders to that river, employing our influence with the Burmese Court to remove all artificial obstacles, we seem to be promised great results. Rangoon in this manner, so far as our knowledge goes, may easily rival the native ports of China.

The Irrawaddy is as easily navigable as Chinese rivers, while English steamers may sail upon it, as they cannot do in Chinese inland waters; and the land transit to it from important inland cities of China will be of no greater length and no more formidable than many other routes which now feed the trade of Shanghai or Canton. Now the business of Major Sladen's expedition was to open up the most promising channel for a trade of this description. Bamo, which is between 800 and 900 miles by the river from Rangoon—the distance, though great, only occupying a few days for a steamer voyage—is not only the nearest point on the river to China, requiring the least use of Burmese territory for land transit, but it is probably also the point opposite which, in the upper course of the river, the mountains are most depressed and there are fewest physical obstacles to travelling. However that may be, Bamo has in former times been the centre of a great trade, and in exploring the roads thence into the interior, ascertaining the causes of the stoppage of that trade, making the needful diplomatic explanations to the authorities and preparing the way for the residence of a British agent, which were the objects of the expedition, Major Sladen has undoubtedly accomplished the most important step which has yet been taken towards creating in British Burmah an entrepôt for Chinese trade. Whatever may come of other schemes, he has obtained for us one good route which may be capable of great development, and which will be at least a good means of improving our acquaintance with the hitherto little known provinces of China into which it conducts us.

We have taken up so much space in describing the general objects of the expedition and the nature of the success achieved, that we have left ourselves but little room for the history of the expedition itself, or for an account of the means by which Major Sladen gained his end. These details, however, are full of interest, though in any case we should hardly have thought of presenting them in chronological order. When we follow the narrative we find that it is more an account of a residence in a new country than a diary of travel through it. Although the expedition occupied in all about nine months, from January to September, the mere travelling was necessarily quick, being principally by steamer between Mandalay, the Burmese capital, and Bamo. The whole land journey was only one hundred and thirty miles in each direction, and could not have occupied a very long period out of the nine months. But the account of the residence is one of the features of special interest. Whether at Bamo, still in Burmese territory, or at Ponsac, forty miles distant among the Kakhien hill tribes, or at Momein the frontier town of China now held for years

by Mahomedan rebels against Chinese authority, called Panthays, the members of the expedition were brought into contact with strange varieties of people under a curiously debatable Government. Throughout the whole Chinese peninsula races are intermixed in the oddest fashion, but in the narrow belt between Bamo and Momein the expedition came into contact with new types of the principal varieties. At Bamo the Burmese rule, but the town is visited by both Chinese and Kakhyens, the name given to the hill tribes in that quarter, while only a few miles off are the Kakhyens themselves in a country nominally subject to Burmah, but where the writs of Burmese rulers hardly run. Among the hills again are several of those half-independent Shan States to be found throughout the northern part of the peninsula, which pay a kind of homage to Burmah, or China, or whoever happens to be their strongest neighbour, and whose people are themselves a cross in language and manners between Burmese and Chinese. Last of all, in Panthay territory we have both Panthays and Chinese proper. To have lived for several months among people of this kind, and in close intercourse with the leading men of each race, was certainly a novel experience. Major Sladen, though abstaining from ethnology and science, gives more than one life-like picture of the curious scenes he witnessed, which will make his Report valuable to those who consult it for scientific purposes. Perhaps the most striking facts are the strange predominance of civilization of a Chinese type, and the ready intellectual grasp of Major Sladen's objects by the shrewd, old and, we must add, almost chronically tipsy rulers of these remote communities. Coupled with all these, are one or two lively pictures of the grand mountain scenery which the expedition traversed, especially of that "endless" Sanda valley, the monotonous grandeur of which, "with its sublime ridges towering up on either side to a height of five thousand feet, and running in straight parallels to boundless space," is perhaps described a little too magnificently. There is a good deal which we should like to quote of the description of the country and people, but there are other matters to be noticed.

The main interest of the Report is in the diplomatic strategy by which, and by which alone, Major Sladen effected his purpose. There were a great many conditions against his success. It was very properly made a stringent regulation for his conduct that his little party were not to advance at the risk of a collision with the natives, or to endanger the personal safety of the members. It was impossible, therefore, to carry things with a high hand; and, though success was thus more creditable, the task was delicate enough among strange races and scenes. Worse than all, the Burmese Government, from whose territory the expedition started, and whose apparent sanction and promise of support had been obtained for it, was in reality opposed to it. It is unnecessary to inquire whether the King of Burmah himself disliked it, or only his subordinates; but the expedition was in fact opposed, from motives we can readily appreciate. It is hardly possible for a half-educated people like the Burmese to regard us as anything but intruders, or to look upon the extension of English interests up the Irrawaddy as other than a possible step to annexation. They are not likely to understand our real repugnance at home to any such course, and perhaps, much of the English opinion they come in contact with misleads them as to the governing policy of the Empire. We are sorry to see, for instance, that in this official Report Major Sladen suffers himself to "dream" of a wholesale annexation by which even Momein would become English territory. There are thus abundant reasons to account for Burmese opposition, which undoubtedly was the source of most of the difficulties which Major Sladen had to contend with. The temper and patience, the perfect courtesy and honesty of dealing, by which he conciliated friends on every side and gained for the English character a good name in those remote regions, while insuring safety for his own journey, are above all praise. He had to stay two months at Bamo before he could get the means of starting. The local rulers, with secret instructions to impede him, pretended all sorts of dangers from robbers, or that nothing could be done till a new governor came, and in the meantime gave mule-drivers, interpreters, and other people essential to the expedition, to understand that they had better have nothing to

do with it. This was not done openly, but any one who did the expedition any service was singularly liable to be tried and punished for some other offence. Thus no help could be got. At length, partly by waiting and making full and legitimate use of the King of Burma's official sanction, partly too by using the interval to communicate with the Panthay authorities, who promised to clear the country for his passage (and afterwards did so,) Major Sladen managed to impress on the Bamo Governor that it would be dangerous to continue this underhand opposition and he obtained the means of starting. The good character of the expedition was moreover beginning to tell, and the hill-tribes were predisposed to help it. This was a great triumph, and ensured the success of the enterprise, though another stoppage of two months occurred at Pensee, from the difficulty of adjusting terms with rival and rapacious chiefs—a fact the more important as the funds of the expedition were getting exhausted, and were not replenished till later. The successive Shan States, again, Major Sladen contrived to impress favourably and he was equally successful with the Panthays, though he necessarily came to them in rather an ambiguous character. A special embassy, it is said, had been sent from Mandalay to misrepresent him to the Panthay chief, that is to say, from the only Power, except China, with whom the Panthays had had any previous dealings. To clear away misrepresentations, to make the good and sincere intentions of England apparent, to show that he proposed nothing which was not for the interest of the people to whom he came, was no slight task; but Major Sladen can boast that he came away with agreements to facilitate trade from every person who had any semblance of authority in the region he traversed. The Panthay rulers came under a formal engagement, and the Kakhien tribes, who, with all their thieving propensities, had found themselves losers by extinguishing the legitimate profits of a transit trade, were induced to take a solemn oath, after their own savage ceremonial, not to molest merchants and passengers between Bamo and Momein. No doubt, small as Major Sladen's means were, he was a rich traveller in that wild country, and his distribution of rupees was a windfall which even savages would have sense enough to encourage; but only a small part of the great impression he made can be thus accounted for, and the advantage it gave him would have been speedily neutralized by the slightest failure in tact or temper.

We have now to look for the development of the opening which Major Sladen has secured. There is at least one great obstacle to speedy success. The access we obtain to China is not to the Empire, but to the rebel province of Yunnan, which seems to have made good its separation from the Empire, but unfortunately is not yet recognised. From ignorance of all that concerns China, we can feel little confidence that the trade with Bamo, having been suspended for many years by a successful rebellion, will not again be interrupted by an attempt to reconquer the province. The Imperial Government of China, with all its weakness, has a trick of not acknowledging rebels, keeps, "pegging away" in a lame fashion, and wins back more or less in a chronic war which must at times grow dangerous to trade. The Panthay governor of Momein complained that China was neither at peace nor war with them, but indulged in marauding expeditions. Of course so long as this chronic warfare goes on, the admission into the frontier province of Yunnan does not provide a way into the rest of China. Still, with all its drawbacks, the balance of probabilities appears to be in favour of something coming immediately of this route. And whenever China gets more settled, the beginning which may have been made will be capable of great expansion. We need hardly add that, whatever comes of it, Major Sladen deserves credit all the same for what he has rendered possible; as well as for the information he has brought and the skill with which dangerous complications were evaded in his difficult mission. We trust no time will be lost in solving with equal success the remaining parts of the problem of Burmo-Chinese communication.

TYPHOON IN THE CHINA SEA.

The British ship "La Escocesa," Captain Evans, reports as follows:—Left Manilla bound to San Francisco September 15th.

Met with moderate winds for eight days from N. to E. N. E. Sept. 23rd encountered a strong gale from N. E. which lasted three days, during which split foresail. From 26th to 28th light and variable winds. At noon, Sept. 28th, a brisk gale, wind N. by E.; 29th increasing gale, with an unusually high sea from the eastward; barometer and other marine glasses falling fast. At 6 p.m. furlled the courses, and made every preparation for a heavy storm by battening down scuttles, hatches, securing ventilators, spars, sails and every moveable article on deck with double lashings. Wind at N.; at 8 p.m. the gale commenced to rage, furlled lower mizen topsail and lashed mizen topsail yards together; at 1 a.m. 30th the fore topsail blew away; at 2 p.m. a severe typhoon commenced with great violence, put a new staysail in mizen rigging, to keep the ship to the sea and also to afford shelter; at 2.30 a.m. it was blown to shreds, the ship under bare poles, labouring much and burying herself in the sea; put a new mast cloth in the mizen rigging, which was likewise blown away; finally placed a mainmast in the rigging; at 3 a.m. the typhoon raging with fearful violence, the fore, main and mizen topgallant and royal masts, yards, sails &c., went by the board, entangling lower braces and rigging. The sails commenced to blow away from the yards, although every precaution had been taken to secure them, by putting double gaskets on them; all hands ordered aft to the fore cabin, secured the forecabin companion as there was great danger of the ship foundering; at 4 a.m. the bar. was at 27.90 and still inclined to fall; mustered all hands and commenced to cut away the wreck of the fallen masts, yards &c., for the preservation of the ship's cargo, and the lives of all on board, but it was with great difficulty and perseverance that the severe task could be accomplished; for the force of wind was so great, and the ship burying herself in the foaming sea so continuously that it rendered it very dangerous; managed however at last to clear away the wreck. Noon, no change in the strength of the wind or appearance of any. The typhoon raged with great fury the whole of the afternoon, the ship burying herself at intervals completely, the sails still continuing to blow away from the yard, and every appearance of masts following. 4 p.m. the spars on the deck broke loose by a heavy sea filling the deck fore and aft, damaging the decks and engine house and breaking the gear. The spars took full charge of the main deck. Cut away the remaining part of lashings to prevent further damage, and allowed them to float overboard. The six side ports were opened to allow the water to run off the deck, the sea now making a complete breach over the ship and everything moveable floating. Midnight on Saturday October 1st, the typhoon still raging with great fury, the barometer and other marine glasses down to 27.30, and everything on board placed in total darkness; wind gradually veering to the Eastward. The ship at this period was covered with a mass of foam, the compasses deranged and perfectly useless, and the crew turning faint-hearted and sick through the long exposure. The ship was drifting fast towards a lee shore. At 2 a.m. the maintopmast, with both topsail yards blew away; entangling our fore and mizen braces, and setting all the yards adrift which carried away fore and maintops and trestletrees. Noon, a fearful aspect, the typhoon continuing to rage with equal violence, and ship labouring heavily and shipping great quantities of water over all. At 3 p.m. our anxiety became great, in consequence of the long continuance of the storm, and our ship's drifting fast and near to a fatal shore. After a grave and deliberate consideration, the Captain deemed it necessary to cut away the foretopmast with all connected to preserve the ship from drifting so rapidly towards the shore. Wind at this period veering round the compass gradually to the Eastward. At 6 p.m. the typhoon slightly abated, and the barometer and other marine glasses indicated a slight improvement. Midnight on Sunday 2nd, the typhoon gradually abating. All hands employed clearing away the wreck and securing the lower yards and trestletrees. In the morning the barometer indicated better weather, the wind gradually veering to the S. E. with heavy falls of rain, which caused the sea to subside. Afternoon moderate gales with squalls at intervals; all hands employed securing fore yards and rigging. Midnight moderate winds and clear atmosphere, accompanied with heavy sea; ship rolling heavily. At 5 a.m., of 3rd made Loochoo Islands to

the westward lat. 27.40 N. and lon. 130.50 E. At the time we had nothing standing but lower masts minus their tops, and not a sale serviceable that had been exposed to the typhoon. During the day all hands employed clearing away the wreck and bending spare sails, in order to reach the nearest port, as the vessel was in such a disabled condition that she could not proceed on her voyage. From thence to port encountered strong winds and gales with thick weather and rain. Took pilot on board 21st noon, arrived at Shanghai 23rd.

We hear that Mr. Hart has written to the effect that people are abusing Mr. Wade unjustly, and that when they hear what he has done, they will discover the mistake that they have made. He says that Mr. Wade succeeded in frightening the Pekin Government out of their wits, and that it is due to him that Count Rochechouart and his Legation were not compelled to leave Pekin. It is of course interesting to enquire, when it will be that the public will know what Mr. Wade has done? It will certainly be very satisfactory to find that he acted firmly in the matter; but we do not quite understand upon what ground Mr. Hart interferes in every political matter. His business is that of Inspector-General of Customs, not of a species of political agent for the Chinese.—(*Daily Press*.)

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 13th October, 1870.

Adamson, Bell and Co.	683
F. H. Balfour	410
Barnet and Co.	760
Birley, Worthington and Co.	337
Birt & Co.	56
Bland, J.	150
Borntraeger and Co.	417
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	158
Boret, Brothers and Co.	220
Bower, Hanbury and Co.	1,462
Brand, Monro and Co.	1,777
Bull, Purdon and Co.	20
Chapman, King and Co.	70
Coutts and Co.	10
Cumine and Co.	125
Dent and Co.	5
Dickinson and Co.	109
Fogg and Co.	399
Framjee, Hormusjee and Co.	293
Ganwell, F. R.	1,186
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	266
Gilman and Co.	389
Glover, Dow and Co.	44
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	360
Helbling and Co. ....	.....
Hogg, Brothers ....	.....
Holliday, Wise and Co.	656
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	386
Jarvie, John, and Co.	40
Meynard and Co.	1,010
Milsons and Tod, ...	513
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	165
Petrocchino and Co.	124
Pila and Co.	120
Pustau, Wm. and Co.	85
Reid and Co.	88
Reiss and Co.	1,102
Russell and Co.	816
Remé, Wm. and Co.	150
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co. ....	.....
Sassoon and Co., E.D., ...	511
Scheibler, Matthaei and Co.	472
Sear, Essex and Co.	472
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	623
Siemssen and Co.	1,578
Skeggs and Co.	107
Smith, Archer & Co.	799
Textor and Co.	188
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	63
Trutmann and Co.	172
Turner & Co.	107
Westall, Brand and Co.	2,257
Sundries	2,203

Total Bales..... 22,203

SHANGHAI, 25TH OCTOBER, 1870.

IMPORTS—SUNDRIES.

On the 18th we noted the arrival of the French mail of 4th Sept. The English mail of the 9th came in at 10.30 on Sunday night the 23rd, bringing telegrams to the 3rd October, quoting Cotton low and dull, and Bank rate $\frac{2}{4}$ per cent. It is pleasing to find, from the journals, that the people of England will take up the China question; and that, though the Government are so bound by faction that they still cling to the false foreign policy which has ever characterised the Exeter Hall and Bright class—the people of England appreciate both the crisis and the remedy. The Church even cries aloud against the paralyzed policy of place-loving parvenues. There may yet be a future for China; we shall cease to wade, and plunge at once into the insistence of Treaty obligations being complied with. Import business has been dull, and rates do not improve. Delinquencies by Chinese servants continually crop up, and the rottenness of the whole compradore system becomes day by day more clearly illustrated. For European and American firms to become masters of the situation, it is more than ever necessary that business shall be conducted in the language of the place, and the need of wily and untruthful interpreters be dispensed with.

Telegrams via Kiaochia per *Chihli* to 4th Oct. contain no fresh news of importance.

From a reliable source we hear that Mr. Robert Hart will very shortly retire from the position of Inspector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs. The arrivals have consisted in—On the 18th, *Alonso* (str.) Liverpool.

Departures—On the 22nd, *Star of China*; 24th, *Carricks, Glenavon*, for London; 23rd *Dilpusund*, for New York. *The Delaware* (str.) cleared for Bombay. *N. B. Palmer* for New York, and *Alice* for London.

PIECE GOODS.—For $\frac{8}{4}$ lbs. Grey Shirtings of ordinary quality, the demand has been steady throughout the fortnight. Business in them, however, is still confined to godown cargo and to the supply on board ships in harbour. Importers have been offering goods to arrive, but have found few buyers. Dewhurst's Eagle chop continues at a discount. The price of ordinary cloth is unchanged; but to sell Dewhurst's a candareen per piece lower must be submitted to. 7 lb. goods have been in more request, at the rates given in our last. 9 lbs. and $\frac{9}{4}$ lbs. makes, from their cheapness, are attracting more attention; but, as yet, only a small trade in them has been reported.

WHITE SHIRTINGS are in no demand, and quotations are nominal.

T. CLOTHS.—The common counts of 7 lbs. have improved in value considerably, and a decidedly better feeling is apparent in the market for "Mexicans." The deliveries during the past six weeks have been on a very large scale, and the stock is being fast reduced to within more reasonable bounds; making due allowance for the unpublished cargoes now in port, it is under 800,000 pieces. 8 lbs. have been in fair request at an advance on last mail's rates. 6 lbs. T-Cloths have also been dealt in to some extent, and are firmer.

DRILLS.—The English and Dutch makes have been sold to the extent of 35,000 a 40,000 pieces at last quotations, and they are still wanted; but of American only 1,200 pieces have been placed. The market is steady.

JEANS.—An active enquiry for Jeans sprung up in the early part of the fortnight, and a fair business resulted in them. They have advanced in value 5c. a 8c. per piece. Latterly there has been less doing, but holders generally are withdrawing their goods from the market, electing to hold until spring rather than accept the offers now tendered.

FANCY COTTONS, with the exception of Dyed Brocades, have not been wanted, and those have been taken in small lots only. Chintzes and Turkey Reds are easier in value. In most of the other kinds of Fancy Cotton goods, there is no noticeable change.

WOOLLENS.—Of Plain and Figured Lustres some 12,000 pieces have changed hands, and for good assortments and patterns better prices have ruled. Long Ells, Lastings and Crapes remain as last quoted, with little doing. Camlets have been sold at a decline; there is a moderate enquiry for them. Spanish Stripes are quieter, but no change in value has taken place.

At Hankow, business has been upset in some degree by the stoppage of two or three native banks; and here, on 22nd instant, the disappearance of a native who was largely employed by the northern dealers in passing their re-exports through the Customs, and who instead of shipping off their goods has been obtaining advances from the native banks upon the security of the godown orders, created a good deal of alarm. Until his accounts are examined, and the extent of his defalcations ascertained, we shall probably have a dragging trade.

Our usual statement of estimated sales is appended.

Estimated sales from 8th ult. to 22nd inst. both inclusive.

Grey Shirtings (resales incl.)	70,000 pieces.
White do.	7,000 "
Dyed do.	2,000 "
T-Cloths	180,000 "
Drills	38,000 "
Jeans	17,300 "
Brocades (dyed)	2,000 "
Chintzes	4,500 "
Velvets	600 "
Velveteens	700 "
Turkey Reds	2,000 "
Handkerchiefs	6,000 doz.
Long Ells	2,700 pieces.
Camlets	2,300 "
Lustres (plain & figd.)	12,300 "
Do. Crape	1,750 "
Lastings	400 "
Do. Crape	700 "
Spanish Stripes	2,400 "
Medium Cloths	500 "

Estimated stocks of Piece Goods on 22nd inst., exclusive of the Import cargoes of "Her Majesty," "Brockham," "Delaware," and "Alonso," and of sundry re-exported cargoes not reported at date.

Grey Shirtings	204,000 pieces.
White do.	250,000 "
T-Cloths	725,000 "
Drills	176,000 "
Handkerchiefs	44,000 doz.
Chintzes	211,000 pieces.
Velvets	14,500 "
Velveteens	39,000 "
Turkey Reds	29,000 "
Gentian Shirtings	20,000 "
Dimities	24,800 "
Damasks	Nil
Brocades (white)	600 "
Do. (dyed)	11,000 "
Spots	?
Camlets	50,000 "
Long Ells	107,000 "
Lastings	9,500 "
Do. Crape	36,000 "
Lustres (plain & figd. & Crape)	120,000 "
Spanish Stripes	36,500 "
Medium Cloths	29,100 "
Jeans	95,000 "

SPANISH STRIPES, C.P.H.—

Scarlet	Yd. 0.48 to
Dark Blue	" 0.52 "
Orange	" 0.42 "
Gentian	" 0.46 "
Green	" 0.45 "
Ash	" 0.42 "
White	" 0.42 "
Purple	" 0.47 "
Black	" 0.43 "
Brown	" 0.50 "

LONG ELLS, C.P.H.—

Scarlet	Yd. 5.30 to 5.35
Dark Blue	" 5.60 "
Orange	" 4.70 "
Gentian	" 4.90 "
Green	" 5.90 "
Ash	" "
White	" "
Purple	" 5.60 "
Black	" 5.10 "
Sky Blue	" "
Brown	" "

CAMLETS, C.P.H.—

Scarlet	Yd. 10.80 to
Dark Blue	" 9.70 "
Orange	" 11.00 "
Gentian	" 11.50 "
Green	" 11.25 "
Ash	" "
White	" 12.50 "
Purple	" 11.40 "
Black	Yd. 8.40 "
Sky Blue	" "
Brown	" "

FIGURED ORLEANS—

Scarlet	Yd. 3.80 to 4.00
Dark Blue	" 2.60 , 2.70
Straw	" 4.00 ,
Gentian	" 3.20 , 3.30
Green	" 3.80 , 4.05
Ash	" 3.28 , 3.50
White	" 3.60 ,
Purple	" 3.00 , 3.30
Black	" 3.20 , 3.40
Sky Blue	" 2.80 , 3.00
Brown	" 3.00 , 3.20
Lavender	" 3.50 , 3.70
Mauve	" 4.00 , 4.20

STRAITS PRODUCE.—DYE WOODS.—A trifling business only; demand very feeble; quotations unchanged.

TIN.—The advance last noted has not been maintained; there is no demand.

PEPPER.—Small lots of White are saleable at the high rates quoted. The demand is but small and the market easily overstocked.

BLACK is enquired for and readily disposed of upon arrival. 444 peculs only imported since the 11th inst., against export of 700 peculs.

SUGAR—has no new feature to comment upon. Heavy arrivals have caused inaction on the part of buyers, who wait lower rates.

Imports for fortnight White 21,412. Brown 37,765. Exports White 3,451. Brown 9,291.

COTTON has fallen to 13 Tls. 37,308 peculs, exported since 11th inst.

METALS.—LEAD is in better demand at Hankow. A few sales have been made in Shanghai at Tls. 4.45 L. B.

EXCHANGE.—Rates weaker, and quotations lower than last mail, and about 1½d. lower than at comparative date last year. Bank Bills on London, 6 months sight, 5s. 10½d. First class credits to Banks 5s. 10½d., to private buyers 5.10½. Documentary 5.10½. French Bills no quotation. India, Bombay and Calcutta 302. Hongkong, demand 24½d., 15 days sight 25½d.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—Shanghai taels 76.30. Treasure Imported from 1st January, Tls. 19,922,709. Exported Tls. 13,251,577.

COALS.—The market continues much the same. The absence of arrivals at this season tends to firmness in price.

FREIGHTS.—The market continues in much the same state as last advised. The rate for London is still 35s. but with rather a weak appearance. For New York the quotation is £2.10 and £3. Coastwise the only feature to notice is an advance in Foochow pole charters to \$3.50 per reg. ton. On the Berth—For London, *Alonso* str. at £3, *Tamerlane* (full), *Jumna* (full), *Hindustan*, *Jason*, *Queen of the Age*, *Dundonald*. For New York, *Anglo Saxon* (full), *Argonaut*, *Mary Whitridge*, *Morro Castle*, *Annie Gray*, *Montana*.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID IN SHANGHAI SCYEE.

Tls. 76.30 EQUAL MEX. \$100.

COTTON PIECE GOODS:

G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS,	T.m.c.	T.m.c.
38½ yds. 39 in. 7lbs.	Yd. 1.71 to 1.76	
84 to 8½ lbs.	" 2.21 , 2.25½	
9lbs.	" 2.25 , 2.30	
9½ lbs.	" 2.30 , 2.45	

G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS.

40 yds. 36 in. 52 reed...	Yd. 1.50 , 1.60	
56 Reel	" 1.80 , 1.90	
60 "	" 1.90 , 2.00	
64 "	" 2.05 , 2.10	
66 to 72 reed	" 2.20 , 2.40	

DUTCH SHIRTINGS

AMERICAN DRILLS—

40 yds. 30 in. 15lbs...per piece 3.35 , 3.45

AMERICAN JEANS—

30 yds. 30 in. 8½lbs...per piece 2.40 , 2.45

AMERICAN SHEETINGS—to arrive

40 yds. 40 in. 15lbs...per piece 3.65 , 3.75

ENGLISH DRILLS—

40 yds. 30in. 14½lbs. per piece 2.90 , 3.02

ENGLISH JEANS, 8lbs.... " 2.13 , 2.00

DUTCH DRILLS—

30inch. 40 yds...per piece 2.75 , 2.95

DUTCH JEANS—

30 inch. 30 yds...per piece 2.15 , 2.25

T-CLOTHS—6lbs. 24

yds. 32 in Ordinary...per piece 1.15 , 1.17

7 lbs., do. do. " 1.37 , 1.42

6 lbs. Mex. " 1.30 ,

7 lbs. " 1.45 , 1.53

8 to 8½ lbs. " 1.75 , 1.85

X X 2.25 , 2.30

HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue...Yd. 0.50 , 0.60

BROWN " 0.66 , 0.40

WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS	½pc.	2.20	2.30
Dyed	.....	2.80	2.90
BROCADES—			
White 40 yds	 ½pc.	2.20	2.30
Dyed	.....	2.90	3.05
DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds.	.....	4.40	4.65
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	.....	2.30	2.50
CHINTZ—			
Assorted	 ½pc.	1.10	1.35
Blue and Brown	.....	1.00	1.10
Scarlet	.....	1.40	1.60
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	.....	2.00	.....
Do. Best	.....	2.50	2.75
VELVETS—			
Black, 22 in.	 ½yd.	0.15½	0.17½
Blue, 22 in.	.....	0.15½	0.16½
VELVETEENS—			
Black, 18 in.	.....	0.10	0.12
26 in.	.....	0.15	0.16
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in.	 ½pc.	1.00	1.10
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in.	.....	.....	.....
CAMLETS, English—			
S, 56 yds	 ½pc.	11.00	11.25
S S	.....	10.00	10.75
S S S	.....	9.00	9.50
G G	.....	10.80	.....
S S G	.....	10.70	.....
SPANISH STRIPES	 ½yd.	0.42	0.52
T. T. B.	.....	0.51	0.52
MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT CLOTH	.....	0.80	1.50
LONG ELLS—			
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	 ½pc.	5.35	5.40
" C P H	.....	5.30	.....
Assorted, H H	.....	4.90	5.05
" G G	.....	4.80	4.90
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	.....	8.00	9.50
CRAPPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	.....	4.20	4.50
CRAPPE LUSTRES	.....	2.80	3.30
ORLEANS—			
Figured, 30 yds.	 ½pc.	2.20	3.70
Plain, 30 yds.	.....	3.30	3.70
JEON—			
Nail Rod small sizes	 ½pl.	1.90	2.10
Fair to good assortments.	.....	1.70	1.80
Hoop	.....	1.75	1.85
Flat and Round	.....	1.80	2.05
LEAD	 noml. ½pl.	4.40	4.45
TIN PLATES	 ½box	4.00	4.20
STEEL	 ½tub	2.50	2.80
FLINTS	 ½pl.	0.55	0.60
WINDOW GLASS	 ½box	2.00	2.20
PEPPER—			
Black	 ½pl.	8.50	8.60
White	.....	10.00	11.00
BETEL NUT—			
Cochiu China	 ½pl.	2.50	3.00
Singapore	.....	1.80	2.40
RATTANS—			
Straits, common	 ½pl.	2.60	2.80
Banjerassing	.....	3.50	4.80
SAPAN WOOD—			
3 pieces weighing 1 pcl.	 ½pl.	2.80	3.90
6 a 7	.....	1.40	.....
SANDAL WOOD—			
Best picked	 ½pl.	3.80	.....
South Sea Island	.....	3.45	3.50
Malabar	.....	12.00	14.00
MANGROVE BARK—			
Singapore and Penang	 ½pl.	1.00	1.30
TIX—			
Straits	 ½pl.	19.25	20.00
Malacca	.....	26.50	.....
RICE—			
African and Rangoon	 ½pl.	.....	.....
Siam, Cargo	.....	1.00	1.20
Bengal, com. to middling	.....	1.20	.....
good to fine	.....	1.50	.....
Chinese	.....	1.20	1.60
Japan	.....	1.30	.....
SUGAR—			
Black, Swatow & Amoy	 ½pl.	2.40	3.00
Formosa	.....	2.30	3.00
Brown, Hainan	.....	3.20	3.30
Formosa & Amoy	.....	2.95	3.50
Swatow	.....	3.10	3.20
Canton	.....	2.70	3.00
Manila	.....	3.20	3.00
White, common to fair	.....	4.00	4.30
medium	.....	5.00	5.10
fine to finest	.....	6.00	6.80
COALS—Cargo quotations a float.			
Cardiff	 # ton.	9.50	to
English	.....	7.25	.....
Anthracite	.....	9.50	.....
Australian Northern	.....	6.55	.....
Do. — Southern	.....	6.75	.....
Japan	.....	5.00	.....
Formosan	.....	5.00	.....

OPIUM.—*Malacca.*—The market during the fortnight has continued depressed, and advices from outports have also been unsatisfactory. *New Malacca* is considered equal to last year's crop; but liberal supplies are looked for, and dealers are consequently shy. Recent importations have realized Tls. 490. The English mail brought about 600 chests. Quotations for best Tls. 493; medium Tls. 480; common Tls. 465.

Patna.—A moderate business doing, and prices tolerably firm. New, Tls. 412 a 414; Old, Tls. 375 a 380.

Benares.—Stocks of new are small and holders firm, in their demands. New, Tls. 395 a 400. Old, Tls. 375.

	Malacca	Patna
	chests	chests
Remaining Stock 11th inst.	3,687	925
Imports since last Stock	596	581
Total	4,283	1,506
Deliveries	1,112	392
Present Stock	3,171	1,114

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

We have had a fair amount of business for this steamer at steady rates. The weakness reported in our last induced the Banks to become buyers, as soon as the market opened, at 5s. 10½d., at which the bulk of the private paper has been sold, with a good amount of credits to private purchasers at 5s. 10½d. The Bank rate has been steady throughout at 5s. 10½d.

On London.—Per Tael.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 5s. 10½d.
Credits, " 5s. 10½d. 5s. 10½d.
Documentary and other " 5s. 10½d.

Bills, 6 months' sight.—5s. 10½d.
There has been no business lately in France owing to the war.

On Calcutta.—
Bank Bills, 3 days' sight...Rs. 302. nominal.

On Bombay.—
Bank Bills, 3 days' sight...Rs. 302. "
On Hongkong.—
Bank Bills, demand.....24½ cent. disct.
Private, 15 days' sight.....25½ "

BULLION.

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 168.50 per bar of 10 Taels Shanghai weight.
BAR SILVER.—111.50 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.
MEXICAN DOLLARS.—76.30; CAROLUS—77.85.
COPPER CASH.—1,550 per Tael.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—We have to record a large business in Black Tea during the past fortnight and prices towards the close exhibit a marked advance. In Green Teas a steady business has been transacted at somewhat easier rates. Stocks of Black are much reduced, but of Greens the supply is fast increasing.

Our Export to date as compared with that of last season is as follows:—

To Great Britain	Black 2,000,000 lbs.	Excess.
Do.	Green 2,600,000	Deficiency.
To America	Green 3,800,000	Excess.

BLACK.—During the early part of the fortnight settlements were effected at about previous rates, but the receipt of rather more favorable telegrams from home and reports of such disturbances in Shontam as might lead to the stoppage of further supplies from that district, exercised considerable influence and led to heavy purchases at higher prices. Common Shongtams have been taken in lines of chops at Tls. 15½ a 16, and the grades above them show an advance of fully one Tael. The disturbances in Shontam are now said to have ceased and it remains to be seen if the prices ruling here will induce Teamen to prepare more common Teas. We incline to believe that the Teas will be brought forward, though perhaps not to a very excessive extent. Our stock shows a large reduction and has received no important accessions for some days.

Settlements	39,000 chests.
Re-shipments	4,400 "
Stock (against 42,000 chests last year)	29,000 "
Prices paid have been:—	

	Ex. 5s. 11d.	Freight £2.	Against 1869.
Hohows and Ningchows	Tls. 13½ a 19½ = 0s. 9½d. a 1s. 1d.	—1s. 0d. a 1s. 3½d. per lb.	
Oonahms, Oonfas, &c.	Tls. 15½ a 18 = 0s. 10½d. a 1s. 0½d.	—1s. 0d. a 1s. 3½d.	
Oopacks, &c.	Tls. 17 a 21 = 0s. 11½d. a 1s. 2d.	—1s. 1½d. a 1s. 3½d.	

GREEN.—A steady business has been done, almost exclusively for America. Finest chops maintain their value and are becoming scarce; there are, it is true, a number of well known chops offering, but it is difficult to find any, which are not rendered undesirable by being very dusty. In other grades the tone of the market is easier and stocks continue to accumulate. The Fychows are in a large measure dusty and do not attract much attention. Pingueys of very coarse quality have been taken at rather lower rates.

Settlements &c.—Pingueys	2,900 ½-chests.	Stocks...	3,800 ½-chests.
Do. Fychows, Teenkais, &c.	35,000	Do.	77,500
Do. Shanghai packed	.....	Do.	3,000

37,900 ½-chests. 84,300 ½-chests.

Prices paid have been:—

	Ex. 5s. 11d.	Freight £2.	Ex. 5s. 11d.	Freight £3.
	London.		New York.	
Pingueys chops	Tls. 25½ a 27 = 1s. 4½d. a 1s. 5½d.	= 63 a 65 cents. per lb.		
Do. boxes	Tls. 37 a 40½ = 1s. 11½d. a 2s. 1½d.	= 78 a 82½ "		
Fychows, Teenkais, &c.	Tls. 26½ a 40½ = 1s. 5½d. a 2s. 5½d.	= 64 a 90½ "		

HANKOW.—Our dates are to 19th October. Supplies were very small, consisting almost entirely of Shongtams of low quality; Settlements 5,000 chests; Stock 2,500 chests.

KIUKIANG.—There was but little business passing in Black and no transactions whatever in Green Teas. Arrivals were 2,500 packages of former and 20,600 half-chests of the latter, almost all of which had been forwarded to Shanghai.

Export to Great Britain is as under—	1870-1	1869-70
BLACK	48,495,198 lbs.	46,448,983 lbs.
GREEN	3,438,264	5,985,500 "
Total	51,933,462 lbs.	52,434,483 lbs.

Export to United States and Canada—		
BLACK	298,609 lbs.	155,682 lbs.
GREEN	7,440,036 "	4,739,263 "
Total	*7,738,645 lbs.	4,894,945 lbs.

* Exclusive of Cargo of "Dilpusund" estimated at 800,000 lbs.

SILK.—We have seen a quiet fortnight in this Silk market, notwithstanding the fact that Chinese have been buyers of a fair proportion of the silk sold. Since the last English mail left on the 12th inst., prices have been very firm, and at an advance of Tls. 10/20 over previous rates about 800 bales of silk have been taken, including the purchases for American mail and also for sailing vessels. The demand has again been for the lower classes of Tsatees, say 4½ to common at Tls. 460 a 510 per picul. A few common Taysaams have also been taken at Tls. 410 a 430; and a small lot of medium Sewhings at Tls. 380 per picul. In Re-reels a fair business was done for America at Tls. 540 a 570 and Tls. 550 a 590 per picul for Tsatees and Hainings respectively. All chops and best Tsatees and also Hainings have been neglected. "Koo-fong-sing's" water-mark is offered at Tls. 590. "Yung-kee's" Dragon at Tls. 580, while for "Red Peacock" Tls. 510 are asked. During the past sixteen days arrivals have been on a fair scale, increasing the stock unsold to 4,500 bales, exclusive of about 400 a 500 bales held in second hands waiting further advance in prices.

Advices from the Interior report quieter market, but very firm quotations. Buyers hearing of the higher Exchange rate for dollars ruling here have ceased buying for the present and have sent orders down to purchase silk on this market.

QUOTATIONS.

	Tael. per picul.	Sterling Cost per lb. laid down in London at Exchange 5/11 per Tael.	Francs p. kilo. laid down in Lyons at Exchange 7.45.	London value per lb. 9th Sept.
<i>Tsatee</i> ,—Chop No 1.....	None.	s. d. s. d.	Fr. Fr.	s. d. s. d.
" " 2.....	None.	.....	.....	.....
" " 3.....	580 a 590	30 1 a 30 7	83 a 85	29 0 a 29 6
" " 3½.....	550 a 570	28 5 a 29 6	79 a 82	28 0 a 28 6
<i>Ordinary</i> No. 3½ and Chop No. 4.....	530 a 540	27 4 a 27 11	76 a 77	26 6 a 27 0
<i>Ordinary</i> No. 4.....	500 a 520	25 10 a 26 10	71 a 74	25 0 a 26 0
" " 5 & com.....	460 a 490	23 10 a 25 4	66 a 70	23 0 a 24 6
<i>Karshing</i> } Chop No. 1.....	490 a 510	25 4 a 26 3	70 a 72	24 6 a 25 0
<i>Taysaam</i> } " " 2.....	460 a 475	23 10 a 24 7	66 a 68	23 0 a 23 6
" " 3.....	425 a 440	22 1 a 22 10	61 a 63	21 6 a 22 0
" " 4, 5 & com.....	390 a 410	20 4 a 21 4	56 a 59	20 0 a 20 6
<i>Chin Cum</i> } No. 1.....	None.	.....	.....	.....
<i>Taysaam</i> } " 2.....	None.	.....	.....	.....
" " 3.....	430 a 440	22 4 a 22 10	62 a 63	20 0 a 20 6
" " 4 & com.....	390 a 410	20 4 a 21 4	56 a 59	18 0 a 18 6
<i>Tuenfa</i> , and } Chop No. 1.....	None.	.....	.....	.....
<i>Hainings</i> ,... } " 2.....	None.	.....	.....	.....
" " 3.....	440 a 450	22 10 a 23 4	63 a 64	22 6 a 23 0
" " 4 & com.....	400 a 430	20 10 a 22 4	57 a 62	21 0 a 22 0
<i>Hangchow Tsatees</i> ,.....	None.	.....	.....	.....
<i>Laeyongs</i>	None.	.....	.....	.....
<i>Sewhings</i>	360 a 400	18 10 a 20 10	52 a 57	18 6 a 21 0
<i>Throns</i> , (Trans.).....	None.	.....	.....	.....
<i>Re-reel Hainings</i>	560 a 620	29 0 a 32 3	80 a 89	26 0 a 30 0
<i>Do. Tsatees</i>	540 a 580	27 11 a 30 1	77 a 83	25 0 a 28 0
<i>Szechuens</i> , fair to fine.....	360 a 390	18 10 a 20 4	52 a 56	.....
<i>Do. common & coarse</i>	220 a 240	11 10 a 12 10	32 a 35	.....

The P. & O. Co. Str. "Norma" has about 250 bales engaged.

HANKOW, OCTOBER 19, 1870.

IMPORTS.

Only a very small business has been done since the last issue of this report on the 5th inst. This is chiefly owing to disturbances having occurred in the province of Hunan, but latest advices report the defeat of the originators, and business was being resumed at Sengtam. The recent failure of three small Chinese banks, has also disturbed credit amongst the Natives, and assisted to curtail sales and clearances of goods.

GREY SHIRTINGS —	T.m.c.	T.m.c.
7 lbs.....	P pc. 1.75 to 1.80	
8½ ".....	" 2.24 " 2.29	
9 to 9½ ".....	" 2.30 " 2.42	
WHITE SHIRTINGS —		
56 to 60 reed.....	" 2.00 " 2.10	
64 to 66 ".....	" 2.15 " 2.30	
68 to 72 ".....	" 2.35 " 2.40	
T-CLOTHS — 32 in. wide.....	" 1.10 " 1.15	
32 ".....	" 1.30 " 1.55	
36 ".....	" 1.75 " 1.80	
DRILLS —		
American, 40 yds.....	" 3.10 " 3.15	
English, 40 yds.....	" 2.90 " 3.05	
Dutch.....	" 2.80 " 3.00	
HANDKERCHIEFS , Brown... P doz. 0.45 " nom.		
Blue.....	" 0.58 " " "	
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS —		
White.....	P pc. 2.25 " 2.35	
Dyed, Assorted.....	" 2.90 " 2.95	
BROCADES —		
White.....	" 2.05 " 2.15	
Dyed, Assorted.....	" 3.00 " 3.15	

DAMASKS —		
White.....	" " " "	
Dyed, Assorted.....	" 4.20 " 4.60	
CHINTZ , Assorted.....	" 1.25 " 1.55	
VELVETS —		
18 in. Black.....	P yd. 0.14.0 " nom.	
22 in. Black.....	" 0.15.5 " 0.16.5	
ORLEANS CLOTH —		
Figured.....	P pc. 3.20 " 3.60	
CHINA CLOTHES	" 3.10 " 3.15	
WOOLLENS —		
Spanish Stripes.....	P yd. 0.4.7 " 0.5.2	
Medium Cloth.....	" 0.8.0 " 1.0.0	
Habit Cloth.....	" 1.1.0 " 1.2.0	
Broad Cloth.....	" 1.3.0 " 1.5.0	
Camlets, English, S.....	P pc. 11.5.0 to 12.0.0	
S S.....	" 10.3.0 " 10.7.5	
Common.....	" 9.0.0 " 9.7.5	
B B B.....	" " " "	
LASTINGS	" 9.5.0 " 10.3.5	
LONG ELLS —		
H H Scarlet.....	" 5.1.0 " 5.2.0	
Assorted.....	" 5.0.0 " 5.1.0	
G G Scarlet.....	" 5.1.0 " " "	
G G Assorted.....	" 5.0.0 " 5.1.0	
METALS —		
Lead.....	P pl. 4.3.0 " 4.3.5	
Tin.....	" 26.00 " " "	
RAW COTTON	" 16.3.0 " 17.2.0	
SUGAR —		
Brown, Canton.....	" 3.8.0 " 4.1.0	
Amoy, &c.....	" 2.8.0 " 3.3.0	
Manila.....	" 3.7.0 " 3.8.5	
White, No. 1.....	" 6.9.0 " " "	
No. 2.....	" 6.5.0 " " "	
JAPAN PRODUCE —		
Seaweed, Long.....	" 3.8.0 " 4.0.0	
Cut.....	" 4.0.0 " 6.4.0	
Isinglass.....	" 17.0.0 " 31.0.0	
Mushrooms.....	" 30.0.0 " 35.0.0	
Cuttle Fish.....	" 10.0.0 " 13.6.0	

STRAITS PRODUCE—

Pepper, Black.....	" 8.1.0 " 9.0.0
Rattans.....	" " " "
Sandalwood, old.....	" 9.0.0 " 12.0.0
" new.....	" 3.0.0 " 3.5.0
Sapau wood.....	" 2.2.0 " 2.6.0

OPIMUM—

Malwa.....	P ch. 505 a 510
Patna new.....	" 442 " " "
old.....	" 420 " " "

EXPORTS.

TEA.—This market has been supplied most sparingly during the fortnight, and arrivals (almost entirely low grade Shan-tams) have been taken as soon as offered: the lowest price paid was 11 Tls. per picul.

Transactions for the fortnight are—Settlements, 5,091 chests. Contracts, nil, and shipments to Shanghai on native account, 3,315 chests.

The prices paid are as follows:—

Cost at Ex. 6s & Frt. £2.0.0 *	
Oopacks & Onams:—Common to Fair—	
Tls. 11.00 @ 14.50 P pcl. 11 @ 1/1½ P lb.	

* Shanghai rates, about Tls. 4.75 per picul being added for Duty, Exchange, &c.

The following is a comparative statement of statistics to date—

	1870 x 1871.	1869 x 1870.
	chests.	chests.
\$ Settlements.....	200,279	237,266
Contracts.....	10,719	15,449
Shipments.....	257,248	221,648
Total Shipments...	468,246	474,363
Stock.....	2,500	3,500
Total Arrivals...	470,746	477,863

\$ Exclusive of 42,833 packages Ningchows and Hohows, settled this season, against 10,924 packages last year.

The following is a comparative statement of the Export hence:—

	1870 x 71	46,280,801 lb.
	1869 x 70	47,163,712 "
	1868 x 69	44,249,210 "

The following are quotations for the other articles of Export:—

OILS —	T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Sow-yow, 73 cattie.....	P tub 6.6.0 to 7.0.0	
Hongkong-yow, 54 cattie.....	" 4.6.0 " 4.8.0	
Fa-Tong-yow.....	P pl. 7.1.0 " 7.4.0	
Chayow.....	" 7.6.0 " 7.8.0	
TALLOW	P pc. 13.7.0 " 13.9.0	
FENGCS	P pl. 17.6.0 " 18.0.0	
WAX —		
White.....	" 116.0.0 " 118.0.0	
Yellow.....	" " " "	
RHUBARB , Szechuen.....	" 6.0.0 " 10.0.0	
Shensi.....	" 20.0.0 " 75.0.0	
TOBACCO —		
Green.....	" 29.0.0 " 44.0.0	
Yellow.....	" 19.0.0 " 41.0.0	
Leaf.....	" 6.4.0 " 8.5.0	
HEMP —		
White.....	" 6.6.0 " 7.5.0	
Green.....	" 6.5.0 " 6.8.0	
SAFFLOWER , Szechuen.....	" 88.0.0 " 95.0.0	
Do. Honan.....	" 28.0.0 " 35.0.0	
GALLNUTS , Szechuen.....	" 4.7.0 " 4.9.0	
Do. Oomun.....	" 4.7.0 " 4.9.0	

EXCHANGE.—The following are the present quotations:—On Shanghai, Bank—demand, 1½ per cent. discount. Private—10 d's sight, 2½ per cent. discount. On Hongkong, Bank—demand 25 per cent. discount. On London Bank—6 m's sight 6s. 0d. per tael. On demand 5s. 10d. per tael. Credits none. Interest on short loans 10 a 12 per cent. per annum.

Import of Sycee Tls. 1,600. Export of Sycee Tls. 253,600.

COPPER CASH:—Tls. 0.59 a 0.60 per 1000.

FREIGHTS:—The rate per str. to Shanghai is Tls. 5, and to Ningpo Tls. 6 per ton or 40 cubic feet.

BISHOP'S Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,

17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile End New
Town, London.

THIS perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the World.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. BISHOP, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated; recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. BISHOP'S Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

c-a-f 17 ja 18 17th January, 1870.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of SAVORY & MOORE, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

For Breakfast and Lunch.—"Pancreatic Cocoa."—Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

Digestion is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatic." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in bottles as Wine and in powder.

Wasting Diseases.—Immediate and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in bottles.

Consumption.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition and materially helps the system. Sold in bottles.

Asthma, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief, and its good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarettes, Pastilles for inhalation, &c.

Diarrhoea, Cholera, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Anti-spasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in bottles.

Food for Infants.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

SAVORY & MOORE,

Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.,

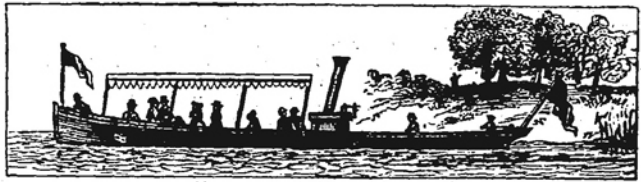
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

c-a-f 26oc 72 Nov. 19th, 1869.

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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES

Steam Launch complete with Machinery:—
23 feet long, to seat 8 persons.....£145
30 feet long, to seat 12 persons.....£195
37 feet long, to seat 20 persons.....£245
43 feet long, to seat 30 persons.....£360

Machinery to suit boats built abroad:—
Of about 23 feet long.....£95
" 30 feet long.....£115
" 37 feet long.....£140
" 43 feet long.....£180

Any of the above Steamers can be carried on a ship's deck complete and ready for immediate use.

Full particulars forwarded on application to

YARROW & HEDLEY,
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of this Journal.

24ja-71 o-a-f-n 24

January 25th, 1870.



ELLWOOD'S

PATENT AIR-CHAMBER

CORK AND FELT HELMETS

ARE MANUFACTURED

WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER,

and are perfectly free from the objectionable and dangerous qualities of all articles of clothing made of that material when used in tropical climates.

SAMPLE ROOMS—98, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

Hats, Caps, and Helmets.

Every description manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S.E., LONDON. Contractors to the Police Forces. Army Helmets and Caps with latest improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD & SONS'" name.

* * Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.

o-a-f 1ju 54

June 2nd, 1870.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS

Are being infringed by importation of Capsules made in contravention of his rights, which necessarily are numerous, BETTS being the original Inventor and Sole Maker in the United Kingdom.

1, Wharf Road, City Road, LONDON, and BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

22no 37

April 12th, 1870.

S. G. Hocknell & Co.,

East India, China, and Japan Merchants and Agents,

32, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. S. G. HOCKNELL & Co. having a thorough practical knowledge of the English & Foreign Markets, together with twenty years' experience with the Indian Markets and the General Store trade in particular, beg to offer their services to English and Native Merchants of good standing, and promise not only that full justice shall be paid to the execution of all indents and consignments of produce entrusted to their care, but that the same shall be attended to with promptness and despatch. Terms of business as usual.

Bankers: Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Cave & Cave.

15se o-a-f 32

15th March, 1870.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, Wall Lights and Lamps.

The Patent Challenge "Punkah Lamp,"

The only perfect Lamp yet constructed to burn Mineral Oil beneath the Punkah.

TABLE GLASS, CUT, ENGRAVED AND JEWELLED, in great variety.

BOHEMIAN AND ENGLISH VASES, LUSTRES, AND ORNAMENTS, in great variety.

Gilt Dinner Services,
from £3 10s. to 1,000 Guineas.

DESSERT, TEA, AND BREAKFAST SERVICES,
in great variety.

The New Patent Jewelled Chime
Clock,

which strikes the hours on a Gong, and Chimes the Quarters on Bells. Price from £100 to £500.

CLOCKS.—Special Show Rooms, containing every variety of CLOCKS for the DINING and DRAWING ROOM, VESTIBULE, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGES, &c.

THE ANNUAL CLOCK, with CALENDAR, BAROMETER, &c., goes accurately for Twelve Months when once Wound—in Marble, Bronze, and Ormolu.

THE SINGING-BIRD CLOCK, quite new. MUSICAL BOXES and MECHANICAL PICTURES.

CHANDELIERS IN CRYSTAL,

BRONZE, ORMOLU AND SILVER.

CANDELABRA FOR GAS OR CANDLES,
with the true Oriental Colours.

FOUNTAINS AND MOSQUES FOR INDIA.
REGISTERED DESIGNS OF

Wall Lights, Lamps, and Chandeliers
for India.

Public and Private Gas Works erected in
any part of the world.

Contracts taken, and experienced Men sent out, if required, as for
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM, SECUNDERABAD,
INDIA; THE SULTAN OF TURKEY; AND
VICEROY OF EGYPT.

Club, Mess, and General Furnishing Orders
for Glass, China, and Earthenware, promptly
executed.

ESTIMATES AND DESIGNS FREE.

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